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lating to its pecuniary concerns, should be addressed to should take place.

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"The Peculiar Institution."

FRUITS OF SLAVERY.

The following letter, written from the dominion of Slavery, exhibits in a strong light, one of the na- turbation, for which no one could account tural results of that abominable system. We copy from the Advocate of Moral Reform.

impressions" of men and things in A not sure that this would be wise, for the impressions plain the cause of his audden fright. It seems that are very apt to prove incorrect, on farther investiga- soon after his arrival, he took occasion to inquire o tion, and this is emphatically true of one, who, for Mr. A. if he owned the child's nurse whom he had the first time, visits the sunny South. To a North- met on the grounds. Entirely ignorant of Miss M. erner, there is an indiscribable charm in the chival-ric politeness, the frank and cordial hospitality, and the warm kindness which everywhere greet the have taken a fancy to the girl, and will give any stranger, that is very apt to destroy, for a season at price you choose to name." Surprised at the request, least, the power of seeing accurately, and judging Mr. A. named a large sum for the girl, who was in impartially. In my own case, this has certainly reality young, and though dark, rather prepossessing been so, for I often found myself mentally inquiring, in her appearance. The bargain was concluded. "Can it be, that such evils exist in a state of society when, to the surprise and dismay of the gentleman like this, as those which I have heard and read at the North? Surely, misrepresentation and prejudice have been at work to produce alienation and es after the ladies had left the room, gave Mr. A distrust." In this state of scepticism, I became acquainted, (I was going to say accidentally, but the fallen, which was fully explained by Miss M. the hand of Providence was in it.) with one who knew unconscious subject of this novel transaction. The subject of the following narrative, every word of fate to which she was destined by her purchaser which is strictly true. The sisters were said to be was perfectly understood by all the parties, yet, had most interesting girls-graceful and elegant in their the colored woman alone been concerned, not one of manners, and not darker than many a brunette at them would probably ever have given a second the North, who ranks among the most brilliant and thought t admired of the sex. Poor girls! as I listened to their story, and thought of their wrongs, the entire them is the story, and thought of their wrongs, the entire them is which was surpounded, all vanished, the splenders faded away, and the cold stern recitive unpardonable affectation and arrogance, even by of shame, dishonor, and sin, took their place. Let those of their own sex, who, from their superior me tell you their short, but sad story, and you shall knowledge and standing in society, should be the

established himself in a lucrative business. He be- were offered to the Anglo-Saxon race, every emotion ners, and giving up his long-cherished plan of re- anything were wanting to fill up the measure of turning home with a competency, became a per- my abhorrence of the whole system of Slavery, the manent resident in one of the large Southern ci- knowledge of the injury it has done to woman, the ties. Previous to his leaving home, he was consi- mistress no less than the slave, would do it; for sure dered a young man of excellent principles, but he I am, that whatever tends to weaken the moral had been so long accustomed to look upon the slaves sense of my own sex, tends in the same ratio to deby whom he was surrounded, as born only to minis- teriorate society at large. ter to the pleasures of their masters, that he felt no hesitation in forming with one of these unfortunate beings, a connection the most dishonorable. She was a quadroon, beautiful, and tolerably well educated, and was purchased by Mr. H. at an enormous price, from her father! the owner of a neighboring brought up there until he was fourteen. He was prosperity, while seeking to advance their own. estate. Mr. H. never married, for he was strongly then put out by Indentures to Barzillai Crane, Esq. This is a picture on which Americans, as phi his presence, and to whom his slightest wish was a this gentleman's family he received the usual comlaw, though his "bachelor establishment" was con- mon school education, and at the expiration of his never to have occurred to the fond father, whose was thirty-eight years old the third day of last June.

summoned to his final account. In the first wild posite the village and anchored in the stream, and into the pure gold of faith and charity. burst of anguish that overwhelmed his family, they lay there until next morning, and about nine o'clock, thought not of the evils to which they were ex- hauled in side of the wharf. At ten an officer came posed in consequence of the blow that had deprived down, and asked Capt. Williams how many colored them of a husband and father, but they were doomed to feel their full force. He had died insolvent,
and when his brother came on from the North, to
settle his estate, he found to his horror, that his beautiful and accomplished nieces were considered a part his cook and carry him to jail. Hathaway underof the personal property, and as such, appraised by the standing that he was referred to, asked if there was creditors at so high a rate, that it was impossible for any bed in the jail, and was answered that there was. him to redeem them. Like their poor mother, they Hathaway said he would rather carry his own bed, were reserved for a fate worse to every virtuous wo- and if he did not want it he could put it aside. The

its moral bearings. Think of your own S. and J. passed under the joints of her knees, so as to keep fondly cherished and carefully reared as they have her in a stooping posture and prevent any use of her in Liberia. been, deprived by death of their natural protector, hands or feet. She was then laid down on her side, Thank God, such an act can never stain the soil of taking his weapon with both hands, and turning the barked, must remain in hopeless slavery ? - Do Eng-

miseries. Their complexion is darker than ours; was procured by the person who hired her. When ergo, they are insensible to shame and dishonor, and her owner heard of it, he called to learn from her incapable of feeling the extent of their own misery why she had been whipped. She said the man who and degradation. Why she had been whipped. She said the man who hired her, told her to do something. She said she

bilities as keen as those of their proud oppressors; be punished. but who is there to care, if the tortured heart-strings break, in the strong effort to repress emotions, whose outward expression would be a crime? Alas, on not know what his offence was. one side there is power, absolute and irresponsiis, will cease to wonder that, under such circumstances, occurrences like that we have described entertainment. The officer sent a colored woman on faith, the same doctrines, the same great distinctive

lady with whom I travelled a short distance, and per day, which, with his other fees, Capt. Williams and under the influence of that love which is with Donations to the Treasury of the American Anti-Sla-very Society may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, a curious illustration of this state of things. Were W

and being very fond of children, frequently amused Wilmington, North Carolina. observing the following rule of the Post-Office Depart- can of Spanish descent. He stopped as he came up annexed, and Mr. Polk was elected President. question, he was answered in the affirmative, for Polk party. there was something in his manner she disliked passed on, and she thought no more of the circum ance, until her return home. Mrs. A. met her with a smile, and advised her to prepare for a conques as General Z. was in the house, an unmarried and When at dinner time, she entered the room with Mrs. A. and was introduced to the gentle man, he started, changed color, and exhibited a per

This constraint and agitation affected all the com-

pany, and there was a general feeling of relief when

he uncomfortable meal was concluded. The Gene You wish me to give you my " first ral not long after, left the house, and Mr. A. almost I am convulsed with laughter, came to the ladies to ex me tell you their short, but said story, and you in guardians and protectors of these unfortunates. What kind of process can it be, which renders the Mr. H. was a New Englander by birth and education, who, in early life, went to the South, and there came, in time, attached to Southern habits and man- of the soul would be roused to vehement action? If

> From the Beacon of Liberty. RUCIUS HATHAWAY.

Rucius Hathaway was born in Freetown, and

perable barrier to the full tide of human sympathy room door. that would otherwise flow out at the recital of their The woman had been hired out, and the whipping if it does not endanger.

I sometimes almost wish that this were indeed would as soon as she could. He told her if she did the case—but nothing can be further from the truth not, he would start her. She made answer that her of Indiana Yearly Meeting of Anti-Slavery Friends, held than such a view of the subject. Their hearts are master did not require her to do such things. This at Newport, Wayne County, Ia from the 2d of the as warm, their affections as ardent, and their sensi- was considered impudent, and she was then sent to

Mr. Hathaway remained in jail twenty days, re-Another circumstance, related to me by a young was in jail, for whose service he charged fifty cents lent order of church government with ourselves;

sident of Texas, whither she went in company with people desired that he would return and take ano-

herself with drawing the infant about the grounds, while the rest of the merry group accompanied her in her rambles. She had one day taken the child from its sable nurse, and was drawing its little wagon along a shaded path, when at a distance she saw like Capt. Williams from legalized plunder, that Mr. ization has been occasioned by cavalier approaching on horseback, whom she Hoar was sent to South Carolina. And it is to con-Subscribers can remit money without expense by knew by his short cloak and sombrero, to be a Mexi-

We commend to the democracy of Dighton to take Miss M. about Mr. A. the way to the house, &c. and this matter into their consideration, and show us, if members of the Society of Friends, or in associations among other things asked her rather abruptly if she they can, how they are subserving the interests of belonged to Mr. A. Not exactly understanding the Liberty and Equal Rights by supporting the Texas-

Pro-Slavery.

From the Colonization Herald. THE CONTRAST.

sels have left the port of Liverpool, for the western oast of Africa, each carrying an experienced practi- of Friends, in which we could enjoy liberty of con-The destination of these vessels is understood to be to time, published many incontrovertible facts, affordtetween the 20th and 30th degree of latitude on the ling ample testimony to the truth of the above state western coast; and their object the discovery of cerain supposed veins of copper, lead, iron, or gold, sta-hearse. But there is one circumstance which we have ed to exist about forty miles from the sea coast, and not hitherto made public, and which we believe our-

This is a picture over which cupidity may gloat, to us must convince the most incredulous, that we when imagining the perspective of golden treasures dug out of the bowels of the earth by the half savage remain in the old connection. It shows so plainly of so-called Christian men. Science is here but the the deliberate and determined steps taken to affect menial of avarice, diffusing no light of better knowedge among the minds of the people of that region. The tests are of capabilities of the earth to furnish the people to be converted into beings of a higher or their own benefit and social improvement.

has had, not indeed a practical chemist, but practi- meeting of ministers and elders, when none of their of minerals, but with tests of African capabilities for religious and intellectual instruction. The people or of silver, in unknown regions, but to take quiet and peaceable possession of land, which, with the labor of their own hands, will yield them a golden harvest. They will not, by compulsory means or for stinted wages, make the inhabitants in the interior excavate the earth into shafts and galleries, from which the light of day and the light of reason and religion will be excluded—as they have been too generally in England itself in the like spots. The people in our vessels contribute their shares of them societies, which accounts make the difference of of them had joined such societies, which accounts make and joined such societies, which accounts make in the slave? You, we are of them had joined, yet some of them had joined were not willing make the object in the slave? You, we are of them had joined were not willing make the object in the slave? You, we are of them had joined were not willing make the object in the slave? You we are object, the surface in aster a moral right to his slave? You we are object, will answer NO. Then the slave? You we are object, will answer NO. Th cal readers of the Gospel, furnished not with tests members had joined such societies, which accounts The people in our vessels contribute their shares of the exertions of their brethren, older inhabitants of Liberia, to initiate the aborigines into the truths of the truths of the truths of the removal from the them and for themselves temples to the Living God, them and for themselves temples to the Living God, the artistic state of the Living God, the state of the Livi schools for the acquisition of learning, and of a knowledge of their civil and political duties. These were with these proscriptive measures. the intentions, by this time in many instances carried into effect, of the persons who embarked in the vessels that left the United States for the Golony of Liberia, in Western Africa, within the present year. They were emigrants to that country intending to Shavery Societies, in opposition to the repeated advice of the Spand their lives there, and to add to its substantial of advice above spoken of:

"The meeting in an especial manner was exercised in five man be banished, and may the fear of God be kept always before your eyes. So shall you experience they continue to worship after the manner of their five attention. They were emigrants to that country intending to Slavery Societies, in opposition to the repeated advice of the saying. The name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower, the righteous runneth into it, and the saying is a strong tower. into effect, of the persons who embarked in the vesspend their lives there, and to add to its substantial vearly Meeting. And in regard to others who are giving is safe.

Vearly Meeting. And in regard to others who are giving is safe. This is a picture on which Americans, as philan- have thus acted."

attached to the confiding creature, who lived but in of Berkley, until he was twenty-one years old. In thropists and as Christians, may love to gaze; nor does it require the imaginative eye to see, in its perspective, in place of the desolate waste above, and denied by our opposers, that our offence consisted in hospitality through all the country round. His two in the world. He was first employed in the packets mining district, plantations of the coffee tree and sudaughters received every advantage of education running from New-York to Providence, in which bu- gar-cane, fields covered with rice and cassada, vil- and others because we could not unite in the prodaughters received every advantage of every advanta About two years since, last October, Mr. Hathaway proud and gifted children must follow the condition of their mother, in the event of his death—yet such was the case. While he lived, an act of manuality of their mother, to the lived, an act of manuality of their mother of their mother. These are not fancy sketches, but pictures of real life—of scenes and occurrences in Western Africa, was the case. While he lived, an act of manuality of the sketches of the letter captive in one of those intestine was said and to join in the opposition where the acts of insu-bordination which they alledge against us, as is abun-bordination which they

Is it not worth while chronicling the departure of vessels manned by such persons and destined for such a country ? Would that we could persuade English-

country preserved from the strife which now alarms nity, or until God shall rise in the majesty of His inif it does not endanger.

| Country preserved from the strife which now alarms nity, or until God shall rise in the majesty of His inif the country preserved from the strife which you have sors of the religion of Christ did not live up to his
flexible justice, and hurl the bolts of his fierce anger, in France. And for such a force, where, I ask you, precepts. He inquired, "Have you any slaves in

Selections.

ADDRESS.

9th month, to the 7th of the same, inclusive, 1844. To

DEAR FRIENDS: - Being assembled in this our anboard the vessel to do the cooking, whilst Hathaway testimonies, and who acknowledge the same excelout dissimulation, a desire has arisen to salute you, very Society may be forwarded to Francis Jackson, who was treated the story, furnishes a curious illustration of this state of things. Were not the subject so serious, the aneedote would be came up to the jail, and on payment of all charges, household of fails charges, at New-York.

When the vessel was ready to sail, Capt. Williams a sheep of the same fold, and begins a sheep of the same as sheep of the subject so serious, the aneedote would be came up to the jail, and on payment of all charges, household of fails as sheep of the same fold of fails as sheep of the same only a source of amusement.

Hathaway was duly delivered over to him. Capt. Williams took a freight of lumber to Rich-your respective Yearly Meetings, to accept of our the Empire State, but had been for some years a remond, Virginia, and when he was about to sail, the previous communications, we have concluded to avail a brother. She was on a visit of some length in the family of Mr. A, one of the founders of the Republic, much as he desired of the manners and customs of um of the press; and we trust that some of you at

> that would give our sanction to the present Anti-Slavery enterprise. We could not conscientiously abandon our labors in this blessed cause, and withdraw we could not continue to discharge our duty accordonnection with the old organization. We had no ody, as it is called, and organize a Yearly Meeting selves fully justified in now divulging, that, it seems it, that we think none who believe that we ought to have maintained our Anti-Slavery principles and practices, can any longer doubt the propriety of our

whether they were in unity one with another, and

the Quarterly Meetings, in answer to the query,

Here is undeniable evidence of the truth of what we have often asserted, and which has been as often n groups at school, during the week-and all collect- and to join in the opposition where the acts of insu-

thick from the armory of Heaven upon this land of should we get the money? Must we extort it from oppression. We have no doubt but the time has those subject to French taxation, (aux contribuables fully come when it is your duty, when it is our duty, Française?) glory of God in the highest, and on earth peace, then, that, on the score of expense alone, the mea. good will to men, to cry aloud and spare not, to raise sure is at present impracticable. But even at great their voice like a trumpet, and show unto the peo- expense would one succeed? ple and rulers of this nation, their sins and trans- Duc, that, in spite of the efforts of two great nations gressions. Come we beseech you, in love, let us rea- France and England, the trade in slaves is not much on a little together on this most interesting subject. diminished, and is much more cruel! his hardened and cruel master, to your country, and to of frontier to be watched to prevent the introducti feelings of your hearts, that the suffering slaves are face, is not more easy than tyour brethren and sisters? Do you feel willing to were the markets watched suffer with them and for them, all that may be re- sold one by one among the tribes. dies, your fathers and your mothers, your husbands l'exécution de l'arrêté.) m as you would that others should do unto you? every opportunity to plead their cause! Like Job of ing this? It would be one of the most e old, the cause which you know not, you will search causes of rebellion, for the Arab especially

path of duty, and how you will dread to do anything feelings of inopportune humanity. and upon the profession of the Christian name in the to office practical slaveholders and defenders of Sla-Be entreated to pause and reflect, and re-

We would likewise respectfully bespeak your se-You must be conslave's toil, the system would fall. Do not all who ry, under strong obligations earnestly to endeavor as they can, by any reasonable sacrifice, from the use

There is yet another point to which we wish to

fraw your close attention. It is the subject of assist-

ing fugitives from Slavery. We are aware that ma-The Yearly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, at their session in 1842, found on the reports of one of witness such a low times he subject of which is furnished by vessels that with the meetings to which they belonged, the statehave sailed from different ports of the United States, ment that they were, except that they differed in within the last year—New Orleans, Norfolk, Bostheir views relative to Friends joining Anti-Slavery Christianity, to enter our solemn protest against the giers; all dealings are by single transactions in the property of the tribuse for from our research of the united States, ment that they were, except that they differed in Our sacred obligation to the cause of humanity and no public markets of slaves at Bona, Oran, or AlChristianity, to enter our solemn protests against the giers; all dealings are by single contained in the North Caroling minute interior of the United States, within the last year—New Orleans, Norlock, Bos- their views relative to Friends joining Anti-Slavery principle contained in the North Carolina minute. Interior of the tribes, far from our eyes and our interior of the tribes, far from our eyes and nation of this subject; but we would say, Has the to Algeria is inconsiderable, as they are not employed

engaged in it, or who were not known to be in unity faithfulness, in every good word, and work. May was a Mahometan priest, named Emir Samba Ma-

Signed, on behalf of the meeting. WALTER EDGERTON, Clerks.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN ALGERIA.

sion for her who was in all but the name, his wife, seemed a needless formality, and he little reckoned that death was so near.

The spirit which would set at naught the advice of fifteen days, they arrived at Wilmington. States during the last twenty years, carrying out, the Yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, "that should come the second the Yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the second the Yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adter victory, that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adtent the discipline."

The Mahometans the discipline. The Mahometans the cause of the alledged distance of the field, after victory that should come the yearly Meeting, it is believed is not qualified to adtent the discipline. The Mahometans the cause of the alledged distance of the field to a description. The Mahometans the cause of the alledged distance of the field to a description. The Mahometans the cause of the alledged distance of the field to a description the order of the field to a destrate order of the field to a description the order of the field "The spirit which would set at naught the advice of edly, it is after the sanguinary contests of the field, in Africa to prevent them, as he said, from carrying This fully explains the cause of the alledged dis-you on this point; the only essential difference I those of their own faith, and when any of their people came—and Mr. H. in the prime of life, and in the record people or not. They pilot said he did of the African mind, and a skill in Christian alchymy are concerned in this traffic, they believe their relimidst of his schemes of honor and pleasure, was not know whether they did or not. They went opby which they have transmuted the dross of idolatry for Sufferings who were removed from their stations. Has the moment come for forbidding to the Arabs for Sufferings who were removed from their stations. Has the moment come for forbidding to the Arabs gion requires them to put a stop to it by force. It was at the same time; the Yearly Meeting refusing the the trade in negroes? Would such a measure be for this purpose a war was commenced by the Fulreasonable request to state the cause of their disqual- good policy? Is it true that I would serve the in- lahs against these other tribes, and in this war Samterests of humanity, with respect to the negroes, in ba was taken prisoner, and sold as a slave. He was These things are stated, not for the purpose of find-preventing that trade in Algeria? These, M. le brought to this Island at the age of twenty-one years, ing fault with our opposing brethren, but as affording Duc, are questions that I have fully considered, be- and was purchased from a slave-ship by a French additional evidence, to that already given to the pub- fore and after reading your letter. On the first point planter, who gave him the name of Simon Boissere. lic, that in our separation from the old Indiana Year- I do not think that we have ruled the Arabs long Possessing a superior mind, he was soon placed by Meeting, we pursued the only course left us, by enough to be able safely to adopt a measure which his master as superintendent of his plantation. Laprayers and their purse in aid of the efforts of their fellow Christians on this side of the Atlantic, to carry out, to its consummation, the noblest scheme of the purse is consummation, the noblest scheme of the prayers and their purse in aid of the efforts of their interests. The adboring faithfully, and at the same time live in the discharge of the Arabs is far, thank God! him, he soon earned a sufficient sum of money to from resembling that of France. Had we modelled purchase his freedom. Instigated by his example us by the most solemn obligations. Some of us could it on the latter, we should have a heavy army of and advice, others of his countrymen also succeeded avail to the progress of civilization and Christianity not in justice to our consciences, consent to the closing functionaries, and consequently a heavy budget, in securing their freedom. They then formed themwhere reserved for a fate worse to every virtuous we man than death itself. In common with hundreds of interesting and intelligent young females in Louisian, Mississippi, and the West India Islands, whose mixed blood prevents them from forming honorable or prevent them from forming honorable or ment to besold, and sent to are turnless of them are ever known or loved.

You may not, indeed you cannot, at such a distance, realize the impression produced by this story, on where he form when is in the neighborhood of its occurrence. Can a state of society which tolerates such things be emproyed and the office and was muffilled, and her hands of a New England village to purity of heart of this transaction, and you can then form some idea of first own as the least hop of the was to got the most found to the result of the first own and the office of the sending of the realizable and more than a story and the office of the sending of the realizable and more who is in the neighborhood of its occurrence. Can a state of society which tolerates such things be measured and the province of the sending of the realizable and the fact of the sending of the realizable and the fact of the sending of the realizable and the fact of the sending of the se If Englishmen are sincere and earnest in their deleges in this respect than they had before, or than they
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leges i seized for debt as a part of the estate, and sold into and the officer, with a stick, (there called a paddle,) sire to see slaves emancipated, then let them step tion of the opposition was found necessary in order do not consider as belonging to the Arab Govern-continue their form of faith and worship, they are the harem of some wealthy libertine, without any about two feet and a half long, and four or five inches forward and manifest that liberality, which they are to prevent a continued secession; and we are satisfied ment the French custom-house officers whom we noticed for their liabits of temperance and exemplary earthly resource from his tyranny or caprice. What, broad at one end, and shaved down at the other, for so prompt to display in any cause that they approve, that no other Yearly Meeting will now venture to have upon the coast. This Government, simple, deportment, simple, si earthly resource from his tyranny or caprice. What, broad at one end, and shaved down at the other, for the class. This down at the other, for the class, and punched full of holes at the broad end, What we have now to say to you, dear friends, is, taxes. We make the roads safe by enforcing the lion of the Christian world, he regretted that their Thank God, such an act can never stain the soil of taking his weapon with both hands, and turning the free New England; for could a wretch be found black-hearted enough to make the attempt, a torrent of righteous indignation would overwhelm him ere his work was well begun. What, then, must be the word only, but in deed and truth. The times loud-like the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in nopcless savely? Do England; for could a wretch be found black-hearted enough to make the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in nopcless savely? Do England; for could a wretch be found black-hearted enough to make the attempt, a torrent of the Christian world, he regretted that their desired. We make the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in nopcless savely? Do England; for could a wretch be found blood run freely, but we have now to say to you, dear friends, is, taxes. We make the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in nopcless savely? Do England; for could a wretch be found blood run freely, but we have now to say to you, dear friends, is, taxes. We make the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in nopcless savely? Do England; for could a wretch be found blood run freely, but we have now to say to you, dear friends, is, taxes. We make the roads safe by enforcing the distinct in the Christian world, he regretted that their desire to civilize and Christianize Africa? We have shown the maintenance of responsibility of the tribes, an institution of the Christian world, he regretted that their desire to civilize and Christianize Africa? We have now to say to you, dear friends, is, taxes. We make the roads safe by enforcing the distribution of the Christianize Africa? We have shown the maintenance of responsibility of the tribes, an institution of the Christian world, he repreted that the christian world, he repreted that the christian world. It is the christian world in the christian wo influence of the system of Slavery here, when highminded, honorable men, and noble, virtuous women, the prisoners—" There," said he, "boys, you will make the truth of the them high members of the system of Slavery, engaging in wars with members of the system of Slavery and the system of Slav can look so calmly, and speak in terms of indiffers have something to tell of when you get home."

The would ask, is a silent testimony against Stavery, and speak in terms of indiffers have something to tell of when you get home."

A vast majority of the nation profess to be opposed does this address also apply: we would speak to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed does this address also apply: we would speak to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed does this address also apply: we would speak to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed does this address also apply: we would speak to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed does this address also apply: we would speak to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to be opposed to you have majority of the nation profess to you have majority of the nation of which the grant majority of the nation profess to you have majority of the nation profess to you h

children of France-your treasures ng of the bonds of the slave! O, be consistent, we been possible for them to renounce slavery? Has been possible to make them remove slavery? Has tain way, of the family; they are treated in every supporting the system of Slavery by freely trafficking Arabs of the Soudan, who from any cause fall into slavery, to be sold to the Arabs of the Tell and of their own consumption, voluntarily contribute to the is the case after a certain number of years of faithful to wash their hands in innocency, by abstaining so far very praiseworthy, one is exposed to fall into error

> qui boillonnent dans le cerveaux de France.) We ight be severely punished for our sentimental levier money would be required to repair the mistakes f her philanthropists. Let us first attend to the ino public markets of slaves at Bona, Oran, or Al-

with these proscriptive measures.

The following extract is taken from the Epistle and perform it in singleness of heart. May the fear and obtained from him a brief history of bimself and

He is about sixty-six years old, his hair and beard, which he has allowed to grow long, are white. He wore the habit of his order, a flowing white tunic. Samba could speak several languages; he addressed us in Arabic, pronouncing the benediction of the Mahometans on those they esteem as people of God. Afterwards he conversed in French, and our friend, H. L. Jobity, interpreted for us. His The following is an important communication on this countenance was remarkably serene, and although

The Mahometans are forbidden to make slaves of

African descent is upon them, and presents an insu- sent them by their Captains, through a grate in the realized, and the peace and welfare of our common lions of our fellow-citizens and tellow-heirs of eter- geria; for that would be needful more than the army as forbidding all these practices, but that the profes-

millions. At the information he gave a look of asto- where more than thirty died from this malady.

nishment and indignation. He further remarked, "It is by listening nati from its first settlement. o evil suggestions that he becomes very wicked." He thought the Christians degraded themselves by are often fatal. selling the Bible, which they considered a standard ligion," meaning the Bible, " or take pay for expounding it," meaning for preaching. We told him the Southwest.

"Then" said he, "you are men of God, and I hope the Lord will bless your labors, and make you useful in spreading his truth in the world."

It was a pleasure to be with this benevolent individual, who may be looked upon as one of the When we conrightest philanthropists of the age. sider the humble sphere in which he has moved, and the limited means at his command for accomplishing a benevolent scheme, which had for its object ed worthy of record.

From the Elevator. "GO TO SMALL STREET."

In all the recent discussions of the Anti-Slavery questions in this city, the opposers of liberty have sserted that the degradation of the colored race was the certain consequence of giving them freedom. "Go to Small street," they have cried, and see their condition. It needs no great wit or information to perceive the unfairness of branding a class of 25,000 ople with the ignominy of a few hundreds only of the most wretched. And it may be safely affirmed that there is not more vice and crime committed by the 25,000 colored citizens of Philadelphia; than by 25,000 white people in the same or kindred employments, and with similar advantages for moral and in-

tellectual culture. But I have a little more to say on this topic. few days ago, in company with a friend, I took pains to survey the moral desolations of Small street and its vicinity. No man with a human heart in his bosom can survey such a mass of wretchedness without deep emotion. A mere glance at the buildings shows that alcohol is the foster-father of nearly all the depravity and we that we witness.

There, for instance, is a dark, damp cellar, about twelve feet by sixteen, in which from twenty to thirty human beings, white and colored, find their nightly lodging on the floor; for which they pay from three to six cents each. Who occupies the building above? A rum seller! Almost every other house is a licensed or an unlicensed groggery. A few questions and answers will give us more light in regard to Small street than a long declamation.

Question. Who own these wretched houses and cellars? Answer. White men, with hardly an exception.

Who rent the damp underground sleeping rooms to their throng of miserable ones? Nearly all are rented by white men.

Q. Who keep the grog shops that absorb two-thirds of the means of the poor people? Who brew the whiskey, water it, sell it, and pocket the profits?

WHITE men and women in most cases. Who keep all the shops where pilfered goods of all sorts are sold, for room, and food?

White people in every instance What class of people live in Small street and its vicinity, in the "infected district?"

A. About one-third are whites, two-thirds color-

What is the general character of the white

A. They are low rumsellers, receivers of stolen goods, harlots, and brothel-keepers, drunkards and motion was granted. Fairbanks applied f very presence is a contamination, whose touch is part of the colored people around them !
Q. What is the general character of the colored

people of the district? It is not good, but it is improving.

Almost all the temperance men in that neighborhood are colored. The only signs of cheerful, virtuous industry, I could find were in the rooms of co-Could the accursed grogshops be bro ken up, two-thirds of existing vice and misery would at once disappear. A few active colored police-officers would be a great blessing to the neighborhood Indeed a reformation double the value of the real estate of the district, which is now actually growing less and less. White men have the means of reform in their hands; and they will neither use them or suffer others io do it.
Q. Who built the "Temperance Hall" for the

reformation of this district?

The white "Commissioners," one of whom was and is a rumseller, on the corner of the same lot on which the Hall stood !

Q. Are there no white neighborhoods as bad as Small street ?

community for the vices of Small street? Let facts speak and the people decide. Who crush the colored man by senseless prejudices? Who keep him out of the most profitable and honorable pursuits? Who live on the profits of his vices? Who try their utmost to degrade him, by partiality in the Criminal Courts? Who thrust into the "nigger pew," and Jim Crow car? Who take from him his only security against oppression, the ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, and then meanly complain if the colored man does not rise in spite of

a mountain's weight which his vilifiers throw upon In despite of all these and kindred sources of evil. In despite of all these and kindred sources of evil, we are bold in affirming, that there is no class of the we are bold in affirming, that there is no class of the Warrellow that evening, go to Paris that night, and sident very properly ordered Green from his presence, and people of Philadelphia, who, considering their advantages, are advancing so rapidly in wealth, intelli-

case: "our enemies themselves being judges." of color from the ignorant and shameless assaults of going directly to Paris, as Fairbanks had stated he intheir enemies. Let it be seen that their manhood has not been lost, with the right of suffrage !

THE SOUTH AND WEST. Medical Institute of Louisville,)

November 15th, 1844.

and consumption, or cachexia africana as it has been fact.

called, is prevalent and always fatal. dirt or clay, the common soil of the fields, particular- taking with them two leather trunks; he proceeded

the hearts of all men, to teach them what is right bama, told me he had, in fifteen years, met with at Craig had died from fatigue in Millerburg as they the better. and what is wrong, to which he replied, "Yes, cer- least fifty cases, nearly all in colored people, and all went down; they there obtained another which they and what is wrong, to which he replied, "Xes, cer-least fifty cases, nearly all in colored people, and all went down, they there obtained about the strange horse, Knowlesville, N. Y.—G. Samson and family, 60c.; took with them, and on returning, a strange horse, Knowlesville, N. Y.—G. Samson and family, 60c.; took with them, and on returning, a strange horse, Knowlesville, N. Y.—G. Samson and family, 60c.; \$1.00 good and evil, and man ought to obey it, for by so cians in the smaller towns, who had respectively, the one he now saw, followed them from Mayslick good and evil, and man ought to obey it, for the smaller towns, who had respectively, the one he would please his Maker, and be accepted met with more cases, than have occurred in Cincinof him." He further remarked. "It is by listening by listening to Millersburg, where they returned the horse they had hired on going down, and put in the one that

Mott, 50c.; Cash 25c.; cash 25c.; cash 25c.; Connell, 94c.; H. W. Brews-

died of it

mortality from this disease is not great.

the emancipation of all his countrymen in captivity, the lungs, which is the most frequent and fatal of time. Craig and Bain returned with their prisoner (the Mandingo slaves,) and contemplate the success the whole. These maladies often destroy life in a and Fairbanks was immediately searched by the jai which has attended the labors of Samba and his few days; but sometimes the patient recovers, with lor, and a litter, found in his possession, was attempted coadjutors, this brief account of him will be esteem his lungs rendered permanently unsound. I saw ed to be read by the Commonwealth, on the ground many cases of this kind. This group of diseases, that on proof of a conspiracy, the acts and declaraspring, occasion more deaths than any other, except object, is admissable against them all. [See cases

> human life among the people of whom I am speak- to read the letter, there having been as yet no suffileave behind them diseases of the spleen, and drop- received against the other. [Stark, Ev. 326. v. In the following winter those who were down Greenleaf Ev. 122.)

olored population of the Southwest, are by no ther conversation she was asked where the negroes means exempt from a variety of formidable diseases.

got into the hack. She answered, no negroes got in. But between this place and Paris, three persons, get less, but consumptions and inflammations of the a man, a woman, and a child, (mark the coincidence,) ungs increase. All over the region of which I have got into the hack; but added, they were all white spoken, the greater part of the practice of every country physician, is among the colered people. A gentleman in Louisiana, told me that he received a taking her to Versailles, had lured her on to Mayssalary of \$1200 a year, for attending on a single ville. The Commonwealth, having previously seplantation. From all I have read and heard on the diseases of Liberia, my impression is, that if half Thursday previous to the day the negroes escaped. the colored population of a Southwestern planta- After noticing the failure of the writing in his attempt referred for an acknowledgment of receipts to the Penn- (late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas,) as President, of ants, in ten years, would number more than those left gro who it seems had made his way to Ohio from

lient servant.

CASE OF MISS WEBSTER.

he evidence in this case:

which she believed her cause would be injuriously ken down on Thursday, the 9th, to Frankfort. affected. Having made affidavit to this effect, the

Fairbanks applied for a continuance-was sworn, and stated that some of his most important witnesspollution. The respectable whites are the exceptions, the minority. What wonder that such beings, who the minority. What wonder that such beings, who no negroes in company with him on his journey to no negroes in company with him on his journey to pointed William B. Kinkead as his counsel; and not recollect to have seen before. On the 30th of De-

Miss Webster was then arraigned, and pleaded not

dell, Esa.

and-Shy.

lows:

Miss Webster, for some months previous to her entirely unacquainted with her, he knew some of tion, and receive all necessary comforts, until their case her friends in Ohio. When Miss W. came in, Fair-banks introduced himself, and immediately desired a private conversation with her. They retired to a separate room, and remained there together and will not seek to elevate its friends by decrying white men's vices.

Q. Who, in fine, is responsible to God and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides and the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we leave that Passides are the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we have the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we have the boarder in her house, and from that time until a passenger we have the boarder in her house, and from the boarder in her house, and the boarder in her ho day or two previous to his arrest, they held long conversations together, and seemed desirous of avoid-

he could get to Paris that night, starting at five o'- it is said he had the indelicacy and want of good sense Maysville the next day, if it was not too hard a drive, cut short his official functions. gence, refinement, in all that constitutes true respectability. We challenge investigation into the stating to her landlady that she was going to spend the Sabbath in Versailles with some friends, and Dear Mr. Editor, I pray you vindicate the people would return early on Monday morning. Instead of tended to do, it was proved that the back was at the

I am about to mention, I witnessed most of the va- with the curtains all down; that on Monday morn- especially as they appeared in lovely contrast with the he, the degenerate son! To what a pass has popular so much expectation to its enemies. Although it is disrieties, but the greater and better part of my information, was derived from conversations with physicians, planters, and overseers, carefully noted down banks and the prisoner; there were two leather barian rudeness, spurned me from their presence.

Although it is dispectation to its enemies. Although it is dispectation. at the time. By referring to these, I give you the trunks on the hack as it went down, but none The hospitality of certain friends in Philadelphia, New-there present. Others raised their voices, and proclaim- speedy Annexation, still it is too soon to condemn it as as it returned; the horses were very much fa- York, Providence, Boston, &c. availed in materially cur- ed to the people their sin. The meeting did not want for fruitless and of no effect. It still exists, indeed, in its late the number of acres of land sold in each of these 1. Many infants die of trismus, or lock-jaw, when tigued; they remained at his house for some two tailing the expenses of my recent tour, and will long be those who spoke for the right. Finally, the people took Committee of Correspondence, and judgment must be States during the last ten years, and the amount of the pub-

On Sunday morning early, Mr. Bain found that his is onward, and I have no doubt that the recent imprison-4. On many plantations the strange habit of eating servants (the wife and child of Louis) had absconded, ment at the South, of innocent northern citizens, will that freedom of speech should be untrammeled, and that assent; if it be indeed carried out. It may be dignified and fore the production of cotton will not increase, as more ly that of the Mississippi hottoms, produce serious to inquire what hacks had left town, and Craig, hear greatly accelerate its progress. If I were covelous of a woman's calm and truth-loving tones are more powernd fatal diseases. I was told of one estate in South ing of it, immediately suspected that they had gone off honor, I would seek for no greater beneath the glories of ful to overthrow the strongholds of oppression, than thou- advance, against this nefarious deed; if she follow it up, other productions, the drift of his article seems to be to Alabama on which fourteen slaves had died from this in his hack with Fairbanks. Traces of hack-wheels heaven, than that of suffering with those martyrs of Lisands of armed men? The potency of moral suasion is in case of perpetration, by prompt and efficient action. make an appeal to Northern cupidity, for the extencause, and visited another in Louisiana, on which I were found in the street, where the hack had turned berty, or in their stead. If such horrible encroachments yet to be learned. Men are stepping up—one by one— If she do not, her dignity and decorned will be exchanged sion of the cotton area by Annexation. Can anything saw nearly half that number unable to work from the saw nearly half that number unable to work from the saw nearly half that number unable to work from the round just by Bain's residence, and these traces were of the slave power would finally work the dissolution of on this true platform, on that upon which all great good for shame and scorn; and she will be deservedly a bye-

had hired on going down, and put in the one that 7. Diarrhoga and dysentery, of frequent occurrence, had followed them. Craig then asked him where he had been, and he replied, to assist a runaway cou-

o answer the question.

\$2; Cash, \$1.18;
The driver then proceeded to Lexington—Bain and Newark, do.—T. V. Johnson, \$5; E. Conger, \$3; to see the people of these islands, that we might encourage them to love and good works.

"Then," said he, "you are men of God, and I died of it."

"Epidemic eryspelas, or black tongue, has preCraig following just behind them. Heard that Miss
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
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Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Const, \$1; Wm. Paterson, \$5; E. Conger, \$5;
Saml E. Conger, \$5; 9. Epidemic erysipelas, or black tongue, has pre- Craig following just behind them. Heard that Miss in one of her trunks several letters from Oberlin, 10. The colored people are not proof against the Ohio, one from Fairbanks, proposing to come over cause of yellow fever; but as they are not numerous and assist her in running off slaves, &c. These letin the cities and towns, where only it prevails, the ters the Commonwealth attempted to read, but was not allowed by the Court, on the principle laid down 11. Acute inflammations of the lungs, are among in Greenleaf and the authority of the cases here cithe most destructive diseases of the colored popula-tion. These are catarth, croup, bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia, or inflammation of the substance of contents, [1 Greenleaf's Evidence.] In the meanproduced by changes of weather in winter and early tions of one conspirator in pursuit of this common the next.

12. Intermittent andremittent fevers—simple, and malignant or congestive—are the greatest outlets of Am. on Evid. 215.] The Court refused permission ng. They return every year in the latter part of cient proof of a conspiracy between Fairbanks and tummer and in autumn, and one attack is no security Webster, which must be established, at least prima against another. When they do not prove fatal, they facie, before the acts or declaration of one could be

n autumn, are tender and often die of inflammation It was then proven that in a conversation held subf the lungs.

In addition to the diseases I have named, others that she had gone with Fairbanks to assist a runaoccur now and then with considerable frequency, of way couple to get married; that afterwards she said which I may mention: rheumatism, epilepsy, colic, that Fairbanks, who pretends to be a preacher, had ysteria, and several infirmities peculiar to women. persuaded her to go to Millersburg with him as he From this catalogue, you will perceive that the had some ministerial duties there to attend to. In ano-

ion, were sent to the colony, they and their descend- to run off a negro woman, the wife of Ghilson, a ne- sylvania Freeman. With great respect, I remain, dear sir, your obeent servant,

Mr. PINNEY.

DAN DRAKE.

DAN DRAKE.

DAN DRAKE. groes, a man, named Louis, a stout, active boy, his wife and child, and that they would attempt it on the following Saturday; that on arriving at Aber- Auti-Slavery Convention, held in Hicksite Friends Meet- hour, and the objections to the measure, and the necessity The Louisville Journal gives the following synopsis of Lexington; that he was boarding in the same house to the readers of the Standard, as marking the state of Slavery which it would involve. Mr. Phillip's speech with her, and that neither was suspected. He says further that he already sent his baggage to Cincinin, and of certain evidence which she understood tentiary. Sentence was pronounced by Judge Buckwas to be produced against him at the trial by ner on Saturday, January 4th, and the prisoner ta-

foreign.

From the New Orleans Picayune. MEXICO.

For the Defence-Messrs. M. C. Johnson, Coombs, and 8,000 belong to the National Guard. Many families had left and were leaving the city.

From the New Orleans Tropic, January 15.

Fairbanks called on Parker Craig to inquire if he tion imperatively demand such a course.

lock! Craig told him he could how long it would to threaten the Executive, and intimated that he would

Communications.

foreign shores for liberty and protection. Our cause order. 5. A disease of the heart, conjectured to arise from which he knew by the peculiar conformation of the has been achieved, although the smoke and din of popu- word and a hissing to the civilized world. The gentle- show more conclusively that the whole purpose of Andirt-eating, destroys quite a number. I met with se- tire. Bain and Craig started then for Maysville, and slave. My settled conviction is, that Dissolution must lar wrath, and the battle-field have oft-times led them to men composing this Committee of Correspondence have nexation, even with Northern Democrats, is the strength-

RECEIPTS. Mr. Tillinghast, 25e.; J. W. 15e.;

ter. \$1: Vernon Centre.-Collection, \$2,96; Mr. Bates,

Jay, \$10; Cash 10; John Jay, \$5; Mahlon Day, \$5; W. E. Whiting, \$5; Samuel Leeds, Jr. \$5; A. Leister, \$5; Cash, \$5; B. Tatham, Jr. \$5; Cash, \$5; B. Tatham, Jr. \$5; Cash, \$5; A. Rriend, \$2; D. Harris and others, Wesleyan Chapel, \$6.06; Sarah Hanxhurst, \$1, and package of Tracis and Pence Almanaes; Cash \$3; Robt. Sears, \$2; Cash, \$2; W. G. W. \$2; N.H. \$1; D. S. W. \$1; E. Estis, \$1; Cash, \$2; R. Aikman, \$2; Cash, \$2; do. \$2; do. \$1; do. \$1; do. \$1; a Friend, \$3; R. P. J. Wright, \$1; Dr. Doolittle, \$1; Cash, 25c.; Dr. Hallock, donation of Sunday School Books; Children of Dr. H. 37c.; W. F. Mott, copy of Dymond's Essays; Mr. Collins, donation of

ooklyn .- A Friend, \$1; Mr. Weld, in goods, \$1; Cash, \$3; Cash, 1; do. \$1; covidence, R. I.—A Friend, \$5; Dea. Chapin, \$5; Francis Aplin, \$5; Collection, Roger Williams Church, \$3.13; Mrs. Rogers, \$5; Phebe Jackson, \$5; A. C. Barstow, \$5; T. Davis, \$3; a Friend, \$1; Wm. Chace, \$3; J. A. B. \$3; Thomas Brown, Jr. \$5; a Friend, \$1; Miss Pitman, \$3; Collection from Color ed people by Rev. Mr. Ashman, \$5; Collection at Weslevan Chapel, Fountain St. \$4; Sabbath School Collections Fountain St. Chapel, \$20,40

wincket and vicinity .- Gideon C. Smith, \$5; James Dennis, \$5; J. Wood, \$1; a Friend, \$1; Anna E. Chace, \$2; Stephen Earll, \$1; R. W. Potter, \$1; a Friend, \$1; J. Cole, 50c. Mr. Benedict, \$1; Mrs. Hills, \$1; Collection in an Omnibus, \$1;

on, Mass .- Ellis Gray Loring, pringfield.—Dr. Osgood, \$2; Collection at Wes-leyan Chapel, \$3.65; Collection, Pincheon St. Church, \$3.17; Colored Wesley Chapel on the Hill, \$3.06; Widow Stearns, 50c.; Troy, N. Y.—Miss Lucy Briggs, \$1; P. P. Stew-art, \$6.

\$296.26 HIRAM WILSON. P. S .- Friends who contributed in Philadelphia, are

Letter from Mr. Pennock.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st mo. 19, 1845.

The case coming up for trial, in answer to the bly send you a copy of this letter, if you wish it, tons and Pierces—reside here, and speak out the Antithe could receive a fair trial if tried jointly with Saturday morning, a verdict of guilty, fixing her Anti-Slavery. It grants its meeting house for Anti-Sla- ward, opposed the adoption of the last clause, and it was Fairbanks, because of the prejudices existing against punishment at two years imprisonment in the peni- very purposes, and has responded through the last nine struck out. leigh, and other tried friends of the slave.

Fussell, during the first day and evening of the Convention setts. It was well worthy of the highest powers. The tion and the humanity of some has been so aroused by and Abby Kelley and Dr. Fussell during the second day, Anti-Slavery argument was strongly and clearly urged, it, that they have sworn eternal enmity to a system rang out the certain chimes of ultra Abolitionism. Those and the duty of Massachusetts to take the lead in the op- which could produce such horrible results. Others have who heard them know they spoke freely that which was in position to the Annexation forcibly demanded. It, how-Maysyille. Also that his counsel, John M. McCalla, had lately left Lexington, and he had no opportunity of employing others. The court, thereupon, applicable of the some new items of information, which we do those most counsel to it. The evening of the second day ishould be accomplished. Mr. Lovesov, of Cambridge. those most opposed to it. The evening of the second day should be accomplished. Mr. Loverov, of Cambridge- ings of the human heart, and the highest attributes of the after some debate, granted his application and remanded him to jail.

Three hundred men and women, I suppose, half a dozen or that the Annexation would release the North from the Three hundred men and women, I suppose, half a dozen or that the Annexation would release the North from the A private letter, dated the 28th of December, states that the force under Santa Anna exceeds 10,000 well appointed troops, and yet the writer is confident that this who, for fun, would join hands with the vilest, were pre-Commonwealth's Attorney, assisted by Richard Pinlarge command cannot avail him. The capital is defended by 20,000 men, of whom 12,000 are regular troops, and 8,000 belong to the National Guard. Many families

This—the chattelizing of a human being—is was laying down the position, that the North were the would be a greater calamity than the Dissolution of the U. slaveholders, when a mobocrat, in the back part of the nion; which proposition was received with loud applause. A private letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 2d instant, house, cried out, "There, you've talked enough, you talk In the evening Mr. George S. Hilliand, of Boston After some difficulty, a jury having been empan- says it will be impossible for Santa Anna to make good as if you were going to talk all night." Then came the made a speech of finished elegance and great rhetorical nelled, the Commonwealth commenced the examination of its wilnesses, whose evidence was as follows:

Note that city, and that most probably he will be forced to fly by way of Tuxpan. This, we believe, him out, clear the house," resounded on all sides. The upon the moral evils which would flow from the extenon the 13th of December, the supreme Government gave stove-pipe was knocked down: brimstonel was flung on sidn of Slavery. Mr. Garrison followed, moving an amendtrest, taught school in Lexington, and boarded with orders to the commandant general of Tobasco, that the the stove; panes of glass were knocked out; the wo- ment to that offered by Mr. Lovejoy to the effect, that tised on the slaves. But if he wishes to feel to the full ex-A. Colored citizens.

Q. Who pulled it down because God blessed the work, and rescued a vast number of the poor from work, and rescued a vast number of the poor from the first of September aman is should Texas be annexed, it was the duty of Massachu-promised in the expedition of General Rescued a vast number of the poor from the first of September aman is should Texas be annexed, it was the duty of Massachu-promised in the expedition of General Rescued that the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the woll was the store; panes of glass were knocked out; the store; panes of glass were kn juired for her; was told that she was absent; stated be assured that they had no reason to fear the loss of their out;" many of the men hurried into the women's side setts to refuse to submit to it, to declare the Union dishat he wished very much to see her, for, although lives; that they should be treated with proper considera- for safety-brave men, they! some others leapt out solved, and to proceed to the formation of a new Governof the windows; and all was in delightful confusion, re- ment. Mr. GARRISON maintained his proposition in a minding one of "a sound of revelry by night." One mo- speech of great felicity and force Though there were bocrat, Charles Lukens, a member of the Society of Hicks- occasionally some indications of displeasure, still the beaten over the head and face with riding-whips, in the ite Friends, seized Edwin by the coat collar, crying cheers and applause, which accompanied his remarks streets of a populous city, in broad daylight-or men "drag him out;" but there being indications of more throughout, entirely drowned and silenced them. It is a The sloop Cutter, three days from Galveston, arrived than one playing at that game, he released his hold. Ben- noticeable fact that Mr. Garrison was welcomed upon his passenger, we learn that President Jones has issued a jamin Jones stood up on a bench in the midst of the dis- appearance upon the platform, and every allusion to him might indeed Proclamation annulling the recognition of Gen. Duff Green turbers, and asserted to good purpose the right of every was received, with an enthusiasm which greeted no other as American Consul at Galveston! The President, we human being to utter his free thoughts upon any question. of the distinguished men who addressed the meeting. on wersarious together, and seemed, 23d of September, and on Monday, 23d of September, and on Monday, 23d of September, and on the table,—a understand, states that the honor and interests of the native descent of the monday of the september, and the september of the september o The cause of the flare up between President Jones crats grew fainter-hearted. One man, with a club in his very respectable minority voting against that disposiorday. Craig told him he could.

On Wednesday he again called to provide against in a most insolent attempt on the part of Green to dicdisappointment. On Saturday he came to Craig tate to the President. The latter gently insinuated that vor of mobilaw, and affirmed that he was a friend of or- sea, and STETSON of Medford, occupied the remainder of and ordered the hack to be sent to Mrs. Glass's, when he desired Gen. Green's advice he would solicit it der. Another man, who had made some disturbance at the evening. where a young lady would join him. He asked if This answer, it seems, raised Green's dander, whereupon first, after Abby had repeatedly requested the friends of On Thursday morning the meeting was held in the Tretake him to go to Maysville and return? and was answered for the model and return and collected, stood up, and mont Temple, as Fanuell Hall was required for the Mumake the Executive office a very unpleasant resting place for his Excellency the President,

Swered for the Mumont Temple, as Fanuell Hall was required for the Mumake the Executive office a very unpleasant resting place for his Excellency the President,

Such conditions and collected, stood up, and mont Temple, as Fanuell Hall was required for the Mumake the Executive office a very unpleasant resting place for his Excellency the President,

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Such conditions and collected for the Mumake the Executi order to be seated, to be calm and collected, stood up, and mont Temple, as Fanueil Hall was required for the Mutheir places, the mobocrats to retire from the gallery, ton, addressed the meeting at length, in an excellent Such conduct could lead but to one result. The Pre- and the noise to die away. Abby's voice could now be speech on the general merits of the question and especialheard, though in some parts of the room but faintly, and ly in regard to its bearings upon Slavery. The Hon. continually interrupted by the cries of the mob. She JAMES G. CARTER, of Lancaster, replied to some strictures claimed the right of free speech-asserted the power of of Mr. May upon the Constitution, as a pro-slavery intruth-called upon any one who could prove anything she strument, setting forth the argument of the Third Party had uttered, false, to do so, and she would humbly crave in regard to the Anti-Slavery character of that instrument. pardon. Her composed manner and calm tones did won- Hon. LINUS CHILD, Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Hon. DEAR BROTHER :- Please have the kindness to publish ders. William Lukens, the father of Charles, just men- Charles, and others, addressed the Convention hospital at six o'clock, and at the Bruen House in Lexington at half-past six, where two trunks, both of in the Standard, the following acknowledgment of releather, which Fairbanks had left there some days ceipts, in aid of the Manual Labor Institute at Dawn, ing, and son of a pure minded woman, who ministered in At one o'clock, the question was taken, and the address DECREASE OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF before, were placed upon it. The keeper of the first West Canada, for the education of refugee slaves. This former times to the people of that place, charged upon adopted by a great majority; a few voting against it on the tuenpike gate on the Maysville road, proved that no object is one of interest to Christian philanthropists on Abby the crime of "cursing the Bible,"—that was rich! ground of its doctrines touching the Constitution. hack passed the gate on that evening before nine or ten o'clock, so that they could not have left Lexington both sides of the Atlantic. I would gladly give your ton before half-past eight or nine. The same night DEAR SIR :- Since our interview in Cincinnati, I that these transactions are proven to have taken place, claims of the Refugees, and our plans of usefulness looking mobocrat that he was, he couldn't have been of Messrs. Hoar and Hubbard. They were, however, have been so much engaged, in entering on my du- Lewis, the slave named in the indictment, the among them, but for the fact that the Eighth Annual Re- more zealous for the faith. But his Christianity was, to after a short discussion, laid upon the table, as foreign to ties for the winter, as to be unable till now, to comply with your request, for some notice of the diseases of the Convention. After a vote of thanks of the colored population of the Southwest. As I Bain. The next thing heard of Fairbanks and Webled you then, my inquiries were chiefly made in sterils from the tavern-keeper at Washington, four Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in the spring miles on this side of the Ohio; he says that a hack generously contributed their money, but in many in- He called upon Edwin Fussell to desecrate no more the Thus ended this Convention which has been the object and summer of 1843 and '44. Of the diseases which passed that place on Monday morning driving rapidly stances, peculiar expressions of sympathy and kindness, place where had often sat and spoken his pious mother of so much abuse by the advocates of Annexation, and of

your country?" to which we replied nearly three veral cases, and heard of a plantation on Red River, a few miles the other side of Paris met the hack re- be antecedent to Emancipation, but I have no time now believe otherwise. If our female lecturers do nothing a heavy responsibility resting upon them, both as to that turning, with Fairbanks and Webster still in it. to state the ground of this conviction. If the sundering more than exemplify this truth they will do incalculable of their own character and that of the Convention. If 6. Tetanus or lock-jaw from wounds, is extremely Fairbanks asked Craig if he recognized the horses; of the Union is necessarily antecedent to the abolition of good; how much more, then, when to this they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, We asked him if he believed the great God who common, and almost uniformly fatal. Some cases no, he replied, one of them is not mine. Fairbanks slavery, may God speed the time. The sooner it comes words of holy cheer to those who are pledged to the and when, in spite of it, the crime is committed, submit they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, and when, in spite of it, the crime is committed, submit they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, and when, in spite of it, the crime is committed, submit they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, and when, in spite of it, the crime is committed, submit they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, and when, in spite of it, the crime is committed, submit they add they content themselves with putting forth this protest, and when the content to the additional right, and their low tones in behalf of the oppressed-so to it tamely and in silence, they will make themselves low that they are heard beneath the excitements of the and their constituents the laughing-stock of mankind. world, in the deep recesses of the listening spirit.

JOS. LIDDON PENNOCK.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1845.



Take Notice .- There is a paper published in this city, called the New-York Standard, and letters and papers intended for us, often 81.53, get miscarried to that office. Our friends and correspondents will please be sure and direct to us, as the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Anti-Texas-Massachusetts Convention.

This Convention of the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, which had been called by large numbers of the most distinguished men in the State, met in Faneuil Hall, on Wednesday, January the 29th, and 13.38 concluded its sessions on Thursday, the 30th, at the Tremont Temple. It was attended very fully from all parts 7.00 of the State, and by men of every shade of political opinion. The first morning was chiefly occupied by the organization of the Convention, which was effected by the appointment of the Hon. JOHN M. WILLIAMS, of Boston ganization, the Hon. STEPHEN C. PHILLIPS, of Salem, at the request of the Committee of Arrangements, made a detailed, but clear and forcible, statement of the history S. H. GAY :- I have just returned from a two day's of the Texas plot, from its first conception to the present deen, he would send them on by the daily or underground route, and would then return to Miss W. to
nia, some notice of which may not prove uninteresting
Annexation mainly on the extension and perpetuation of was marked by great earnestness and eloquence. A Bu-Special Them of the Favette Court.—Hon. Richard a Buckner, Jr. presiding. Tuesday, December 17, 1844—Common-wealth vs. Delta A. Webster, and Calvin Fairbanks. Indictment for the Bruen House,) and would follow it there as soon teading the negro boy Louis, the property of Thomas Grant & Co. the Bruen House, and a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. Indictment for the Bruen House, and a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. Indictment for the Bruen House, and a Committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the United States. to correspond with the opponents of Annexation in other

> ion. It was of great length but of consummate ability. Well, the meeting-house was again opened at Freedom's It was reported, with what truth we know not, to be from all. E. J. Hithcock, Dr. Hudson, Abby Kelley, and Dr. the pen of the foremost of the public men of Massachu-

In the afternoon the address was read to the Conven

banners! Eli Hambleton testified against the slave spirit desired in relation to the too probable contingency of 1830-40 391,920 90

When the celebrated Hatrford Convention was in session, and New England was anxiously awaiting the result of its deliberations, a distinguished gentleman of Boston was in State street listening to the various conjectures The Anti-Slavery Standard. as to its issue. "I can tell you what the result will be," said he. "What, what?" eagerly asked the expecting multitude as it thronged around him. "A GREAT PAM-PHLET!" was the prophetic reply. Let those gentlemen see to it that no such ridiculous abortion bring merited contempt upon a measure so imposing in its aspect and so large in its prefensions. What cares the South for the protests or reclamations of Massachusetts? They pass by her as the idle wind that she regards not. Action, resolute, decided action, worthy of the sons of the men of 1620 and of 1776, is what the emergency will demand, f the calamity of Annexation should indeed befall us. Let but Massachusetts be true to herself, and the country is saved. At any rate, should all else be lost, let her and her sons see to it, that her honor is without stain and vithout reproach.

The character and tone of the Convention was full of

the most cheering proofs of the progress of Anti-Slavery

opinions within the last few years. The subject of Sla-

very was met manfully and treated fearlessly, both in the address, and by every one who spoke in the meeting; There was no flinching, no evasious, no apologies, no disclaimers, no twaddle. The speeches of Mr. S. C. PHIL-LIPS, Dr. ALLEN, Mr. HILLIARD, Judge ALLEN, and other gentlemen unconnected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise, were thorough and uncompromising in their denunciations of Slavery. Though these gentlemen, and the Convention, were not prepared to take the ground now occupied by the American Anti-Slavery Society, they fully covered that occupied by it three or four years ago. - The arguments and facts of the address and of the speeches, which were received with rapturous cheers by the Convention and immense audience, were precisely those, for uttering which, ten years ago, Mr. GARRISON was dragged through the streets of Boston by a well dressed mob, and for which a price of FIVE THOUSAND dollars, offered by the solemn legislative enactment of the State of Georgia, yet impends over his head. It was the utterance of just such doctrines that filled the streets of every city and almost every village in the free States, with riot and violence, less than ten years since. We hail these signs of prevailing truth, with joy and hope. We trust that we see in them the indications of a new and a true re-formation of political parties into their only just and natural divisions,-of North and South,-of SLAVERY and ANTI-SLAVERY. We shall look most anxiously for the further action of the distinguished gentlemen who were foremost in the planning and carrying out of this Convention, in case this treacherous blow is struck to the heart of the country, by her sworn servants and defenders. In their hands it rests to place this Assembly of the People of Massachusetts among the heroic and immortal events of the world's history, or to degrade it into the rank of an empty gasconade, a mere ebulition of impotence and folly, a just mark for the sneer of contemporaries, and the scorn of posterity. We hope and believe that they will disther responded in the affirmative; but demanded a The jury retired on Friday evening, after hearing should be adopted. Slavery sentiment unequivocally. It is one of the few places which is associated in the minds of the true with Mr. Garrison, who was one of the delegates from his the could receive a fair real if tried in the minds of the true with the able argument of counsel, and brought in, on places which is associated in the minds of the true with the able argument of counsel, and brought in, on places which is associated in the minds of the true with the countries are their duty in this great behalf, as becomes men who are called upon to take part in events upon the complete the places which is associated in the minds of the true with the countries of the delegates from his the countries o haps of the world, will depend .-- Q.

Mr. Weld's "Slavery as It Is," has undoubtedly produced a great effect upon many minds. The indignarunk from its perusal, feeling that all the horrors of Slavery need not be known by them, to enlist them in a with as they held it, and the people shally listened, even without indicating any course to be pursued in case it cause which, in so many ways, appeals to the best feelhuman mind. The physical suffering which Slavery inflicts upon its victims, is by no means its worst feature, horrible as this is. All this indeed must follow, as a necessary consequence to the wickedness of making man, shooting, and branding, and scourging, are only as parts, compared to a whole. One cannot, to-be-sure, read Mr. Weld's book, or visit the South-provided he does not shut his eyes very tightly, as Northerners are so apt to o-without having his soul stirred within him, both at the brutality and the refinement of cruelty which is practent the diabolism of the American people, let him read the occasional Money Articles of the New-York Morning News. These are worse even, than "Slavery as it is." To see young and beautiful girls sold in the shambles. or whipped at home with cowhides-or older women chained in coffles, and driven on their way to the far Southwest, from all that makes life worth the having-

> "Stir a fever in the blood of age;" but these things, we remember, are done where the daily use of cruelty has hardened men, and where, if there can be any palliation, it is to be found in the state of society which Slavery has created. But it makes the blood run colder to see in a Northern print, -and that too, a leading Democratic paper of the State, whose columns are so crowded with the loud vaunting of its love for humanity, that the palpable, unmitigated lie, ceases to be ridiculous, only to become disgusting, -in its articles adapted to the capacity, and the interests of Wall street, reckon upon the comparative increase of slaves, and cotton, and bank stock, and all in the " way of trade."

> The way that Slavery is to be abolished, however, by Annexation, is shown most completely in these articles. The same natural laws of population and trade which has created an immense increase of the number and money value of human beings in the Southwestern States, will operate also in Texas. Slavery will not be removed, but only extended, and made the more cruel for its victims, by the increased value in the market. The increase

Ų	of staves for	the last R	our necanes,	nas been a	as ionows:	
3		1810	1820	1830	1840	
	Alabama,		47,439	117,549	253,532	
)	Florida,		HARLING SAN	15,011	25,717	
3	Arkansas,		1,617	4,576	19,939	
9	Louisiana,	34,660	69,069	109,588	168,452	
9	Mississippi,	17,088	32,814	65,659	195,211	
)	Tennessee,	44,535	80,107	141,603	183,059	
3					William P.	
t	Total 6 State		231,101	453,986	845,906	
	All others, 1	,095,081	1,312,587	1,555,057	1,641,449	
	7771 - 1	4 2 4 3 2 4 mars	and how however	- 27 - C	77	

6 cotton per all

they are but a few days old; after that early age, or three hours, when he (the tavern-keeper) went convulsions, and summer sickness (cholera infantum out of the room to see about the horses, leaving and worms, carry of quite a number.

The produced from these data, with the amount of cotton with the results of the Convention, till future lic debts, and subsided into tolerable order. Edwin Fussuspended as to the results of the Convention, till future lic debts, and from these data, with the amount of cotton windness of my excellent friend, Ellis Gray Loring, Esq. sell proceeded with and finished a half-hour's speech up-2. They are liable to measles and scarlet fever, turned the door was locked, and remained so till of Boston, through whose generous interposition, as clerk on the right and necessity of discussion upon Anti-Slave- turn fulmen, empty noise signifying nothing, or an auspi- clusion that the \$50,000,000, applied from 1835 to 1839, both of which were prevailing, (but especially the about four in the morning, when they came out to of the Western Railroad Company, I was favored with a ry, and was followed by Abby Kelley, who spoke of the cious omen of happier days for the Republic. When furformer.) on many plantations which I visited; which start; there was no bed in the room; Mr. Music free passage through to Albany. Thanks to that Company American compact and Am diseases seems to be as fatal to them as to the (the tavern-keeper) thinking that they were a runawhites.

The passage through to Albany. Thanks to that Company of the dreaded catastrophe, was urged, way couple, laughed at them a little about it, but for its benevolent regard for the welfare of God's affliction, and called upon all to come out from them and testian advocate of the address as it stood, maintained that they were a runathe low year for cotton. And as he argues that in the 3. Scrofula or king's-evil is of frequent occurrence; they neither acknowledged nor denied such to be the ed and hound-hunted poor, who are compelled to fly to fy against them. The meeting then broke up in good such an event was not to be considered possible, until it next ten years, should no extra capital be employed, and had happened. That then it would be soon enough to no new lands be brought under cultivation, and no other Thus was Corinth lost and won. When will men learn take ulterior measures. To this policy, all will, probably than the natural increase of slaves take place, that thereflesh, or cotton. Most instructive commentaries are career of villainy:-Q. they also upon American Republicanism and Christiani-

ying made Easy.

contains an article on "Promises," excellently well cal- cord, and remembered. Those in italics are Whigs. culated for the meridian of any of the New England States. It sets forth a variety of propositions touching private and public faith, some of which nobody ever thought of denving, and others which none but a New England theologian would ever think of admitting The truisms seem to be heaped together for the purpose of bridging over the gulf which the Constitution of the United States, as now existing, places between an bonest man and political power. They are employed to make a Royal road, or a Railroad, by which men, burdened with consciences, can be whisked over the rough places, which the present Government of the country places in their way, to the goal of power and place.

Description:

Connecticut.—Aye.: T. H. Seymour, Simmons, Stewart.—3. No: Catlin—1.

New-York.—Aye.: Clinton, Ellis, Hubbell, Leonard, Maclay, Murphy, Pratt, Russell, Strong—9. No: Anderson, Barnard, Benton, Carpenter, J. E. Cary, Carrolle, vidence of the blighting influence of Abolitionism.

Dans, R. D. Davis, Fish, B. Green, W. Hunt, P. King, Moseley, Patterson, Phenix, Purdy, Rathbun, Robinson, Moss. there have been but ten baptized during the associational year, just closed. design, and the materials are so loosely and incongruously ton-24. Absent-Hungerford. put together, that the weight of a single honest foot, whether planted with the momentum of logic or not, is enough to send the "wondrous pontifice," thundering to head, Foster, Fuller, Hayes. C. J. Ingersoll, Ritter, J. T. the gulfs below.

Our moralist says: 1. " An equivocal promise is to be taken in the sense in which the promiser supposes that M. Read. the promisee received it." Good. 2. "A promise can create no obligation to do that which God forbids. * * In such a case it is unlawful to make a promise, ANI In such a case it is unlawful to make a promise, AND

DOUBLY SO TO FULFIL IT!" Excellent good. 3. "Contracts between societies, and between societies and individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals, are just as obligatory as if formed between individuals. viduals, are just as obligatory as if formed between indi viduals." Good again. We all seem to be travelling on Reid, Saunders-5. No: Barringer, Clingman, Deberry hermoniously together to the conclusion that as the Con- Rayner-4. stitution of the United States is understood by the Slaveholders to contain certain provisions for the protection of Slavery, that good faith requires the promise to support the Haralson, Lumpkin, A. H. Stephens, Stiles-Constitution to be construed in the sense in which the promiser knows the promisee to receive it. That, as it is "uplawful to make a promise to do what God forbids, Tucker-4. and doubly so to fulfil it,"-it is unlawful to a man who believes restoring fugitive slaves to their masters and suppressing servile revolutions by the sword of the nation, to be forbidden by God, to promise to do these things, even although he do not intend at the time to do

OHIO.—Aye: Dean, Duncan, McCaussen, McDowell, above paragraph was written, whether it was not too Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Globe growls, but and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, between they never do business in a hurry—or in too great a hurty—or in too great a them,—a way provided by some Third Party moral philo-sophers for the reconciliation of anti-slavery consistency A. Kennedy, Owen, Petit, T. Smith, J. A. Wright—8. for the correction. with a scramble for the loaves and fishes of office. Now, No: Semple, C. B. Smith-2. with a scramble for the loaves and fishes of office. Now, inasmuch, as according to our author, contracts between individuals and societies are as obligatory as those between individuals, it would seem as if a man could not the first screen individuals, it would seem as if a man could not the first screen individuals, it would seem as if a man could not the first screen individuals, it would seem as if a man could not the first screen individuals, it would seem as if a man could not the first screen individuals. The first screen is screen individuals in the first scre honestly promise to do wicked things in a compact with a honestly promise to do wicked things in a compact with a nation any more than with his neighbor. But it is no such thing. It seems that it is our "ignorance," and reward of information," that makes us arrive at these Missouri.—Aye: Bower, Bowlin, Hughes, Jameson, " want of information," that makes us arrive at these

The learned Rabbi evinces a very comfortable alacrity | McClellandat eating his own words, which he swallows as easily, as Scott says, as a dog does a pot of butter. After laying down these principles among others, he goes on to say that, " he who is ignorant of the spirit of the law, and of sound principles of interpretation, has no safeguard against the most extravagant and absurd conduct," &c. "For example, if he think that promises are based on no other conditions and limitations than those expressly specified, he will be drawn into a vortex of fooleries," &c. One would think that the question, in this matter, would be, whether promises are based on the conditions which are expressly specified. The very complaint that they who renounce the Constitution of the United States, have against it, is, that certain conditions are contained in it. which they cannot perform, and therefore cannot pro mise to perform. The author illustrates his position by the instance of the distinguished gentleman of Massaand renounced his oath to support the Constitution," on account of the Slavery clauses. "Whence," he proceeds. "these strange proceedings? Does he not know that our oath to God cannot be recalled?" Inimitable moralist! Have you not just told us that "it is unlawful to stance of invoking Divine vengeance on our heads, if we refuse obedience, make the guilt of the wicked pro- of the resolution, there were 53 from free, and 50 from want of information! He has never studied ethics as a science!! He is ignorant that an oath to support the Constitution does not include those parts which are op- of Democrats voting was 140; consisting of 81 from free is it not "unlawful to make the promise," knowing that it is unlawful to keep it? Of course, nobody is bound Those 26 were divided into 8 for, and 18 against. to keep a wicked promise, but is not everybody bound 59 Democrats from slave, and the 52 Whigs from fre to refrain from making one? And, again, "a promise is to be construed in the sense in which the promiser supposes the promisee received it." To whom is the promise to support the Constitution made? To all the people of the United States, and especially in the case of the Slavery clauses, to those whose interests they are intended to protect. And yet this doctor of morality would have us promise to do these things for a certain conside ration, and then, after it has been received, refuse to perform them, because they are against our consciences! the gaming-house and the brothel, as a doctrine inconsistent with the most degraded forms of human society.

The author exclaims, "What an absurd waste of talent! What a sacrifice of personal advantages, of reputation, of comes also moral. In other words, the end sanctifies the influence, of office, OF INCOME!" Hinc ille la- means. If your purpose is a good one, no matter how chryme! Hence these tears! This is a fair specimen wicked the instrument by which you may endeavor to of the manner in which the fundamental doctrines of mo- effect it. Sin may become righteousness if you only rality are manufactured to order for the American mar- mean right. Horse-stealing is a great virtue, if you ket. They must be so made up as not to interfere with steal to ride to church—supposing, for the sake of argupersonal advantages, reputation, influence, office, and in- ment, that going to church is a virtuous act. Slavecome! These must make up the God to whom the mo- holders justify Slavery by the same process of reasoning. ralist refers, when he says, "That a promise can create They hold the slaves, for their good, and are very moral ally prating of its love of liberty, as well as members of no obligation to do what God forbids. These things are and pious people, because their act "is prompted by moto be gained, honestly if we can, but at any rate gained. ral feelings, and directed to a moral action"-the care of Such are the responses which are uttered forth by the au- the poor. There are several flaws somewhere in these thentic oracles of the American Church!

The doctrine maintained in this article as to the lawfulness of taking an oath to do certain specified things. believed by the juror to be criminal, and the permission granted him to break his oath, when he pleases, in those somewhere in Virginia, expatiates with great earnestness Institution" of the North-Liberty. The Mercury will That in cases where any British subject, resident or tra particulars, is the very concentration of jacobinism—the very essence of anarchical radicalism. It is inconsistent, not merely with civil Government, but with human society. It severs the sacred bonds of contracts which hold the face of the globe. It is a pity the fellow couldn't be for it. society together. It leaves every man free to do what suffered to try a six months residence on a cotton or suseems good in his own eyes, without regard to his most gar plantation, with a peck of corn per week, and a salt Kidnapping.—The Philadelphia Sun mentions two unsolemn engagements. It permits one, after receiving the herring per day, and free admission to the whipping-post. successful attempts recently made in that city to kidnap consideration of a bargain, to refuse to comply with the He has "taken some pains to examine," and is quite con- colored children. One was a little girl named Eliza conditions upon which he received it. Such a doctrine, vinced that "the horrible stories circulated by the fana- Thompson, and the other a child of ten years of age, a if carried out to its legitimate results, would reduce soci- tics, are in the main false." In the next sentence he daughter of a Mr. Daily. The kidnappers in both in ciety to its original elements, and produce a social chaos. They who adopt the reasoning and the conduct which slave system, is, the hiring of females to open prostitute of the was knocked down, and tied, but was slave system, is, the hiring of females to open prostitute of the age of sighteen ing in information they may be, yet, at least, know a lie Richmond and Norfolk." This is queer proof of the rescued by some persons passing by. when they see it, and have information enough to discern "happy condition." He should give us a few more of that it cannot be innocently uttered, even though they the results of his researches. mean to cheat the party to whom it is told at the time of telling it. The ingenuities of sophistry, the intricacies of casuistry, are needed by those who wish to convince themselves that they can rightfully promise to do a wick- duction of slaves within their limits was prohibited. This kidnappers afterwards became alarmed, and he was pered action, and receive the price, and then refuse to do it, law was re-enacted by Congress, when the cession of the mitted to escape. when the performance is regularly demanded of them. ten miles square was accepted, and has never been re-This must be the "science of ethics" to which the pious pealed. The Supreme Court, under Judge McLean, deauthor alludes, to our ignorance of which, he attributes cided last winter, that a slave brought into the District been condemned to death for horribly treating her mistress ment of any dispute now pending between Great Britain our "absurd and extravagant conduct." To this charge was free by this law. A similar case has been recently and her mistress' child. What her provocation was, is

increase of the slave population, by creating a new de- nanciers, Swartwouters, and repudiators, and has filled she was free. The Philanthropist, who first called attenmand for it as a producer of cotton? There is much knowledge to be gained sometimes from these money articles,

that under the District might sue for the slaves in the District might sue for the slaves of the slaves in the District might sue for the slaves in the District might su

Texas.

The Morning News gives the following analysis of the vote in the House of Representatives on the joint resolu-The October number of the New-Englander, the quar- tion for the Annexation of Texas. The names of the The best and the surest signs of progress are to be negroes are said to have been arrested, and confessed terly organ of the New Haven division of Orthodoxy, men who voted for this iniquity deserve to be put on re- found in the churches. When the great Bulwark crum- their guilt.

Herrick, Morse, Severance, White-6

iams, Winthrop-9

RHODE ISLAND .- No: Cranston, Potter-2.

NEW JERSEY .- Aye: Farlee, Kirkpatrick, Sykes-3.

No: Elmer, W. Wright-2. PENNSYLVANIA .- Aye: Bidlack, James Black, Brod

Smith, Yost—10. No: J. Brown, Buffington, Darragh Dickey, J. R. Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenks, McIlvane, E. J. Mor

Delaware.—No: Rodney—1.
Maryland.—No: Brengle, Causin, J. P. Kennedy,
Preston, Wetherell—5. Absent—Spence.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Ave: Arrington, Daniel, McKay South Carolina .- Aye : James A. Black, Burt

Campbell, Holmes, Rhett, Simpson, Woodward-7. Georgia.-Aye: E. J. Black, Chappell, Clinch, Cobb, ALABAMA.—Aye: Belser, R. Chapman, Dellet, Houston, M'Connell, Payne, Yancey.—7. Mississippi.-Aye: Hammett, Roberts, Thompson

Louisiana.-Aye: Dawson, Labranche, Morse, Slidell_4. Onto .- Aye: Dean, Duncan, McCaussen, McDowell,

Thomasson, J. White, 5.

Michigan .- Aye: Lyon-1. No: J. B. Hunt, R.

Arkansas.—Aye: Cross.								
RECAPITULATION.								
With the Tile	Ayes.			Noes.				
No.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.				
Maine,		0	4	20				
New Hampshire,	2	0	2					
Vermont,	0	0	Ly D. Alle	3				
Massachusetts,	- In Lat	0	1	8				
Rhode Island,	0	0	. 0	2				
Connecticut,	3	0	1	0				
New-York,	9	0	14	10				
New Jersey,	3	0	1	1				
Pennsylvania,	10	. 0	. 0	13				
Delaware,	0	0	0	1				
Maryland,	0	0.	0	5				
Virginia,	10	, 1	0	3				
North Carolina,	5	0	0	4				
South Carolina,	7	0	0	0				
Georgia,	6	2	0	0				
Alabama,	6	1	. 0	0				
Mississippi,	1/4	. 0	0	0				
Louisiana,	4	. 0	0	0				
Ohio,	9	10	12	10				
Indiana,	. 8	0	0	2				
Illinois,	6	0	0	10				
Kentucky,	5	0	0	5				
Tennessee,	6	4	0	. 0				
Missouri,	5	0	0	0				
Michigan,	1	0	2	0				
Arkansas,	. 1	0	0 ,	0				
A MILE HERETONE IS	1888 16	-	10.37	1 1				
1	112	8	28	70				
Section 1 Control of the second	WHI 6 12	Think		· · · ·				

It thus appears, that of the Democratic votes in favor mise less? But this "farce," it seems, springs from "his slave States. The 8 Whig votes in favor were all from slave States. Of the votes in the negative, the 28 Demo crats are all from the free States; and of the Whigs, 52 lic opinion will sanction and justify the elemency of the were from free, and 18 from slave States. The number Governor. It is to be hoped, that this act may have its posed to the Divine Law!!!" Admirable casuist! But and 59 from slave States. Those 81 were divided into 53 of the prison walls, but who, if they persist in their for, and 28 against. The number of Whigs voting was course, deserve places within them. 78; consisting of 52 from free, and 26 from slave States States, all, of course, voted, the former for, and the latter

Bible Politics.

The late Third Party Convention, held in Boston, passed, among others, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there is no necessary difference be ween political action and moral action; but, on the con trary, just in the degree in which the policy of a part

to a moral object, political action is moral action.

Therefore, Resolved, That a man, who, for the abo This may be good morality in the theological school of lition of slavery, uses only his lips or his pen, performs New Haven, but I can tell him it would be scouted in less "moral action," in that behalf, than he who uses his lips, his pen, and his vote.

The amount of this logic is, that though the vote may But what is the cause of all this indignant eloquence? be in itself immoral, if he who uses it, professes to be governed by "moral feelings," then the vote itself be-Bible Politics.

upon the happy condition of the Southern slaves. He learn in due time, if it deserves to, something of the spirit

Law in the District of Columbia.

we very willingly plead guilty. We neither know, nor decided. A female slave brought into the District by a not stated. The case is published far and wide, with sui-

ever, who were not born on the soil, now held there as depopulated. slaves, is probably small. Nevertheless, the fact is an important one, that the laws still exist and are acted upon.

Comforting Assurances.

bles before us, we may be sure of soon gaining the cita-MAINE .- Aye: S. Cary-1. No: Dunlap, H. Hamlin, del. The action of political parties is only the effect of the unseen cause. But when the consciences of men are New Hampshire. - Aye: Burke, Norris-2. No: so stirred within them, that they abandon, or will not be VERMONT.-No: Collamer, Dillingham, Foote, Marsh caught in the meshes of the ecclesiastical net, we are sure that an influence is at work which must overthrow Massachusetts.—Ave: Parmentel—1. No: Abbot, these "synagogues of Satan," and the system which Adams, Baker, Grinnell, Hudson, King, Rockwell, Wil-they support, and re-establish the true Church. The Christian Reflecter gives us the following lamentation

BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.—"The letters from the churches generally complained of great apathy and spirtual declension.'

OLD COLONY Association.—Baptisms 11, exclusions 46, clear loss, 42. SALISBURY ASSOCIATION .- Baptisms 28, exclusions 46, clear loss, 36.

THE EMANCIPATOR makes the following precious con-

ession: VERY Modest .- The National Anti-Slavery Standard

All of Anti-Slavery that there is in Whig, Demo cratic and Liberty Party, comes, not of their own virtue, but from a pressure without, which they cannot resist." The Liberty party, it is to be understood from this would be entirely pro-slavery, were it not for the virtue and pressure of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its Standard! We know not which most to admire, the modesty or discrimination of this sentence."

If Liberty Party chooses to acknowledge that morality has had nothing to do with its creation, and does not

Black Laws.

ment, if not claimed by his or her master. A person seiz- of the North. ed under this law in Kendall County, was recently ad-

Good news from Missonri.

Work is pardoned and released. Everybody must rejoice at this for his sake, but more for that of his wife, while the fate of his companions seems the sadder, because the slaveholders themselves seem to doubt the justice of their proceedings. It is not often men whom society esteems really criminal, are pardoned because they have a wife and children, and have shown " proper conrition." The hearts of the slaveholders are softening. Delia Webster, it is reported, will be par rdoned, when the excitement has somewhat subsided. The following paragraph is from the St. Louis Republic:

We learn from Jefferson City that Gov. Enwards has pardoned the Abolitionist, Work, who was sentenced to he penitentiary about three years since, for assisting in the escape of negroes from Marion county. His punish- sident. ment was fixed for nine years. There are two others entenced at the same time for the same offence, who will probably remain until the expiration of their time. In the case of Work, it is stated, that he has manifested pro per contrition for his offence, and as he has a wife and several children-one of which he has never seen, pub proper influence upon those Abolitionists who are outside

Proscription in Ohio.

A long petition has been sent to the Legislature of and permanent settlement of negroes and mulattoes in tude. that State." The memorial asserts that it has ever been the policy of that State, to exclude this description of per sons from her territory, and has therefore made it unlawful for a black to bear testimony in a case where a white is a party; and has also excluded them from common of a State, is prompted by moral feelings and directed schools, and denied them the other rights of citizenship. Most sapient petitioners! because you have always been scoundrels, must you continue to be so? But notwithstanding these precautions, the blacks are continually "forcing" themselves into the State. The memorial further states that Ohio has never been a slave State. It

> "They have done him no harm, and they only seek a like return, to insure which they ask that their thresholds shall be unvisited by his presence: and this alike for his welfare as their own."

The petitioners now ask that the colored people shall be incapacitated from buying or holding real estate, and that all contracts made by them, or with them, shall be hull and void. These people, no doubt, call themselves good Democrats and Christians, and very likely are members of one or the other of the parties, which is continu some so-called Christian Church. Such Heathenism would disgrace the Carribees.

rier refuses any longer to exchange with the New Bedford cifies five years as their term of office. A letter-writer in the Tribune, who dates his letter thing about that which is pleasantly called the "Peculiar

The Cincinnati Herald says, that a colored man was the Seminary at Red Oak, Brown County, where he was

THE MENDI Mission.—Intelligence has been received from the Rev. Mr. Raymond, of the Mendi Mission, on the Little Boom river, Africa. The letters mention the death of Miss Harnden. Some interesting extracts will be given bereafter.

THOMAS W. DORR .- T. W. Dorr has refused to avail himself of the permission to leave the Penitentiary upon taking the oath of allegiance, unless he be restored to the full rights of citizenship.

cently remodelled. The poor Heathen were rather astounded at the pious present. It is a pity that it didn't zens of the United States, as to interfere in any way wit pulpits and their occupants, without any detriment whatever to the cause of religion.

J. B. PHILLIPS, of Kennett Square, is informed that I tions was published. If he will send it me, it shall reappear in the Standard as soon as possible.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1845. They have it all their own way: Whilst the Annexation bill as it passed the House, hears on its face, by the amendment attached to it, some resemblance of a redeem- of Congress is given upon the following conditions, an ing feature, by a careful examination it will appear that with the following guarantees, to wit: the Southern portion may, if they desire, forever prohibit this Government, of all questions of boundary that may and the Constitution, respectfully ask that in case such the establishment of a free State within the limits of what is called Texas. The bill cannot pass the Senate, but it is to be passed at an early day, or a like one, if the friends of Slavery and ruin-ation can drum up enough of Northnow govern its action, I certainly shall not dispute the of Slavery and ruin-ation can drum up enough of North- Congress for its final action, on or before the first day of point with it, as it may be supposed to know something ern dough-faces and Southern Whigs. The bill was read January, 1846. of its own character. I was rather doubtful, when the twice in the Senate on Monday last, and referred to the party grew up under the moral influence of Anti-Slavery. The Emancipator certainly knows, and I thank it
speculators of Texas, cannot, at this session, either by
for the correction.

The Emancipator certainly knows, and I thank it
speculators of Texas, cannot, at this session, either by
lic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxtreaty of by the daying and impudent expedient of a joint treaty, or by the daring and impudent expedient of a joint es, and dues of every kind, which may belong to, or be resolution, succeed in annexing Texas to this already due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the nearly (by slavery) ruined Union, it is to be hoped that vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to By the laws of Illinois, every colored person coming the intelligent inhabitants of the non-slaveholding States into the State, is obliged to give bonds that he or she may, by another election, see more intelligibly into this after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be dispose will not become a burden to it, and all supposed to be fuscheme, and guard against it at the ballet-box, rememberof as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts
and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government
and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government gitive slaves, are imprisoned, and indentured, and then ing that already does one man in the South, with five hundred, and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government sold for a year to defray the expenses of the imprison- dred slaves, have as many votes as three hundred freemen

The bill to establish a territorial Government for Oreno measured terms. A similar law exists in Indiana. These laws, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the Prigg case, are not unconstitutional, though the Constitution does not require their enactment. bill, were Measrs. Douglass, of Illinois, and A. V. Brown, ticability and propriety of forming an association in Bon of Tennessee, and in the negative, Mr. Hunt, of New-York, E. J. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Severance, G. Davis, and Adams, the latter by his great modesty in the case, condition of society, Rev. James Stafford was appoint quite putting to shame those who had so lightly spoken ed to investigate the subject, and report by a public adon the subject. He said he had not yet sufficiently informed himself to attempt to address the Committee on so grave a subject. He was a commissioner at the treaty of Committee to draft a Constitution, &c. Ghent, to settle the limits of the United States, but what has experience to do with political economy now-a-days? were subscribed to aid in this object, provided it should be thought advisable, after further investigation, to orga-A bill of another complexion is under warm discussion nize the Association .- Baptist Helmet.

from appearances, something will be done. It is pro posed to abolish the franking privilege and put letters at five and ten cents.

The one day election bill has been signed by the Pre

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Rtems.

Oregon.-We present a synopsis of the Bill to organize a Territorial Governmet in Oregon, as amended in the So-Committee of the Whole and reported to the House on ful Saturday .- Tribune.

Section 1st defines the boundaries of the Territory as follows:-"All the country belonging to the United States, lying west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and bounded on the south by the 42d, and on the

a Governor and Secretary, to continue in office five years, regular commitment; he then took her before an ex-Alunless sooner dismissed by the President, and to reside derman, who refused to do anything in the matter. In west of the Rocky Mountains; while the 4th section de- the meantime, a crowd was collected, who took means fines the duties of the Secretary. Section 5th provides for the appointment of a Court to ty .- Ib.

consist of one Judge, with Common Law and Chancery Section 6th provides that the Governor and Judge shall

collate a Code of Laws to be in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until the organization of the General Asmbly. To this section there is a proviso in the following words :- " That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall not exist in said Territory." The 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th sections relate to un-

portant details. Section 12th provides for the election of members of the General Assembly, whenever the number of free shall exceed 5,000; and the 13th and 14th sections prescribes certain necessary preliminaries to such election. Section 15th declares that there shall be one representative for every 500 free white male inhabitants, provided that the whole number of representatives shall ne- committed .- Tribune. ver exceed 50.

Section 16th prescribes the qualifications of voters, and Section 17th fixes the term of office of the representa-

The 18th, 19th, and 20th sections provide for a Legislative Council, to consist of five members, to be elected FREEDOM OF THE PRESS .- The Charleston (S. C.) Cou- by the Hoose of Representatives; and section 21st spe-

> Section 22d to 29th, inclusive, relate to minor details. Section 30th prescribes the jurisdiction of the Court, and contains the following proviso: Provided always, ding in said Territory of Oregon, shall be arrested, e offence: This provision not to apply after the period of twelve months from any notice which may be given by the United States as contemplated by the third article of the Convention now subsisting between the two countries in relation to said Territory. Sections 31st, 32d, and 33d are unimportant.

Section 34th fixes the salary of the Judge at \$2,000 that of the Secretary at \$1,500; and section 35th fixes the compensation of members of the Legislature at \$3

to every white male inhabitant of the age of eighteen form, which Committee are to report at the above named lyears and upwards, who shall cultivate and use the same carried off on the 18th ultimo, by five negro-hunters, from or any part thereof, for five consecutive years, or to his case of his decease: and section 39th provide for a grant to every married man of 160 acres in addition a student. He was defended by several women in the to the previous grant, and for the grant of a like quanti By the old law of Virginia and Maryland, the intro- same house with him, but was at length captured. The ty to the father for each child under eighteen years of age which he may have, or which may be born to him during

Section 40th requires a patent to insure the validity of any sale or contract of lands, and contains a provision as follows: Provided always, That the future grants of lands THE TABLES TURNED.—A slave in New Orleans has contemplated by this act, shall be subject to the settle claims, and subject also to the acquirement, by treaty

the Stony Mountains, should be free and open to the citi- see to it that this matter has an extensive circulation? zens and subjects of the two powers, it being competent lowever, to either of the contracting powers, INSURRECTION .- The Democratic Guide, published at either should think fit at any time after the 20th of Octo-Brandon, Mississippi, mentions a rumor of an insurrec- ber, 1828, on giving due notice of twelve months to the tion, near Brownsville, Hinds County, Mississippi. Eight other contracting party, to annul and abrogate this con-

Be it therefore further enacted, That nothing in this act list. Declare that the admission of any Foreign Terso constructed as to close or obstruct any of the parbors, bays and creeks, or the navigation of rivers within the territorial limits of the Territory hereby organized, or any part of the country that may be claimed by either party on the northwest coast of America, he. Rhode Island will be absolved thereby from all allegiance tween the 42d and 44th degree 40 minutes of north latinde, against the vessels, citizens, and subjects of Great he convention of 30th October, 1818, between the United return to their constituents immediately, on the co States and Great Britain, until the termination of the said stipulation of said convention.

notice to be given to the British Government of the de-Unfashionable Pulpits.—The good people of New Britain relative to territory on the northwest coast of Haven, not long since, shipped to the Sandwich Islands, America, concluded August 6th, 1827," agreeably to the provisions of the second article of that convention: Prostrued or carried into effect by any of the officers or citifind a market, as we could spare a great many, both of any right which any of the subjects of Great Britain may the President of the United States.

Texas Resolution .- The following is Mr. Milton both before the State Courts, and the Supreme Court of have not a file of the papers in which the speech he men- Brown's Joint Resolution declaring the terms on which the United States. Congress will admit Texas as a State into the Union: Be it Resolved, That Congress doth consent that the of the people of this State in the use of the means of conterritory properly included within, and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new in order that the officers of said Companies may no longer State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican claim the right of insulting or assaulting any of their form of Government to be adopted by the people of said passengers on the sole ground of a difference of color Republic, by deputies in Convention, assembled with the 3d. To repeal all laws of this State making any consent of the existing Government, in order same may be admitted as one of the States of the Union.

And be it further Resolved, That the foregoing consent

with the following guarantees, to wit:

1. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment by Texas to this Union, in the name of Justice, Freedom,

2. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States, all mines minerals, salt lakes, and springs; and also all public edifices, fortifications, be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, of the United States.

3. New States, of convenient size, and having sufficien population, may hereafter, by the consent of the said State,be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall

County, Illinois.

After some discussion of the principles of this " plan dress at the next meeting, on Friday, the 31st instant.

A Committee was appointed to look out a suitable location, and to receive proposals for a domain; also a Sperm

About fifteen thousand dollars in lands, stock, &c.

eived a letter from an Irish lady, the wife of an En-dish officer stationed in the island of Dominica, from hich we extract a remark, intended only for the eye of a mily-relation, and therefore perfectly tenthful-"Last June we were rather alarmed by a temporary

ising amongst the negroes. The census was to be taken, and, as they did not understand it, they feared they were be reduced to Slavery. However, it was soon suppres ed, and order has been now some time restored. It was a very exciting time. The former masters took a most deided part against the negroes, and were for the severest measures. As it was they behaved with great cruelty, and shot many negroes without remorse, while the poor blacks never took a single life, even where they had power to do so. They are a very harmless race, and making wonderful progress in civilization since their enfranchisement. I often compare this country with my own poor, dirty Ire land, and find the despised black skin has a decided advantage in many respects." —[Mirror.

There was a good deal of excitement at Pittsburg, last Wednesday, caused by the efforts of a Virginian, Ohio, praying that body "to prevent the immigration north by the 54th degree and 40 minutes of north lati- aided by a collecting Constable, to secure a runaway slave. The (so-called) owner arrested the slave, but The 2d and 3d sections provide for the appointment of the keeper of the jail would not admit her without to aid the slave to escape. The woman got off in safe-

Important Verdict .- We learn from the Albany Evening Journal that in the case of Chancey Rider vs. Ar-temus Boughton, Daniel C. Sherman, Enos St. John and John Dietz, Jr. tried before the Circuit Court of Albany County, on Friday, the Jury returned a verdict against all the defendants of \$10,000; it having been proved that they were present, when in 1841, the plaintiff as deputy sheriff, was lynched by a company of Indians for attempting to serve a legal process in the town of Berne, and that they did not in any manner discountenance the proceedings. It will be thus seen that the law in such cases makes no distinction between the designing men who white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years are the mere instruments in perpetrating an outrage of this character, and the men who, by their presence, and by a word, a smile, or a nod, encourage or countenance the outrage. All are principals, alike guilty, and subject Macke to the same punishment—even of death, if a murder is

surer has been busy during the day, at the Bank of Pensyldeclares that the judges of elections shall reject the votes vania, in paying the interest falling due upon the funded of all persons who refuse to renounce allegiance to other debt of the Commonwealth on the 1st instant. There was quite an exciting, though pleasent time of it!-Correspondence Tribune.

ing for some time in the County Court, at Shawneetown, Genesee per bbl. Ill. for the recovery of sixty negroes, manumitted in that Troy State seventeen years ago. The suit went against the plaintiffs, and twenty-eight of the negroes who had been confined in jail, were set at liberty.

NOTICES. WINDHAM COUNTY, CT.

ing at ten o'clock, A. M.

Corn north'n & Jersey 48 a .
Southern (weight) 47 a .48 Mamilla, brown
Barley, N. Mamilla, brown
Barley, N. Mamilla, brown
68 a .60 Loaf
Oats, northern 32 a .34 Crushed
do. New-Jersey
Beans, tce.
HEMP.

do brown
47 a .48 Mamilla, brown
68 a .60 Loaf
Crushed
TALLOW.
Foreign, lb. their duty to be gathered together on that occasion, particularly for the purpose of devising ways and means

PETITIONS .- PETITIONS! RHODE ISLAND. It has been thought best by the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society to issue the

The attention of friends throughout the State is called desire to know, anything of such a system of morality. Virginian, refused to return with her master, and sued for table comments by the papers. Did it ever occur to these | Section 41st authorizes the President to appoint two to this matter, especially as the time is short—and what-

ening of the system of Slavery, by forcing an unnatural It is a system which has made our country a den of fi- her freedom. It was decided in the Circuit Court that humane people, who are all aghast at this proof of de- Indian Agents, if necessary, to act under the direction of ever we do, must be done quickly. Our Legislature meets in January, (the present month.) The Congress petitions must be forwarded before the 4th of March. Forms can be had on application at the Anti-Slavery which is of value, though we be not brokers in human places of the land, have encouraged them in their petty their freedom and obtain it. The number of those, how-were even-handed in Louisiana, the State would soon be on the northwest coast of America, to the westward of Will the friends take the subject at once in hand, and

case To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Rhode Island.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Rhode Island, in view of the great and alarming danger of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, respectfully

ritory into the United States, against the will of any one of the original partners to the Federal Compact, is, in itself, a dissolution of the Union, and that the people of

2d. That you will request our Senators and Repre-Britain, agreeably to the provisions of the third article of sentatives in Congress, to withdraw from that body, and mation of any project for the Annexation of Texas to this Union.

3d. That you will empower and request the Govern-Section 43. Be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, required to cause due ment of this State to call a Convention of the people, as soon as such Annexation may be accomplished, in order sire and intention of the Government of the United States to consider their relations towards the rest of the Union.

The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Rhode Island, respectfully solicit the General Assembly— 1st. To authorize the Governor, by an agent, or otherhave in the territory herein mentioned, as provided for in the convention aforesaid, until the expiration of twelve certain citizens of Rhode Island, who may have been, months after notice shall be given as above provided, by the President of the United States.

are, or shall, be imprisoned and enslaved, in any slaveholding State of this Union, on account of color. Also to guarantee to any such citizen or citizens a proper defence

> 2d. To pass a law defining and declaring the rights 3d. To repeal all laws of this State making any disthat the tinction among citizens on account of color.

> > To the Congress of the United States. The undersigned, inhabitants of the State of Rhode

THE BRANDED HAND. The late frequent aggressions of the South on Northern Liberty, demands loudly from the friends of freeom in the North, a united and powerful expression of their entire sympathy with the Anti-Slavery prisoners; their unqualified approval of their course; and their deep abhorrence of the tyranny which confines them in Southern dungeons. As one means of expressing that sentiment, it is proposed to publish a paper, to be devoted to the cause of these noble Anti-Slavery martyrs. Its title and motto will be- THE BRANDED HAND! It will be published once a month, at fifty cents a year, payable on delivery of the first number. particular sect in religion or organization in Slavery. All, therefore, who love truth and liberty, are invited to to the paper to be left at the Anti-Slavery Office, Provi-

NOTICE. The annual meeting of the Western New-York Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Rochester on Wednesday

NEW-YORK WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD. ASHES.

Pot, first sort 1944. 3.87\frac{1}{2}a 4.00
Pearl CANDLES.

Mould, tallow lb. 9 a 12
Sperm 28 a 30
Stearie do. COAL.
Liverpool, chaldron, 9.50 a 10.00
Newcastle 8.50 a 9.55
Scotch 7.25 a 7.75
Sidney and Picton 8.00 a 6.00
Authrosite 2.00 a 6.00
Pig, 100 lbs. 3.62\frac{1}{2}a 3.75 Mould, tallow lb. COFFEE.

41 a 91 Boards, N. R. 41 a 91 M. ft. 80.00 a 35.00

pland, good and fair DOMESTICS. hirtings, brown 3-4 do. do. 7-8 do. bleached do. S. I. do. 17 a 9 do, do, hhd, 34.00 a 38.00 do, r. oak hhd, 27.00 a 90.00 do, r. oak hhd, 27.00 a 90.00 do, r. oak hhd, 27.00 a 30.00 Hoops eetings, brown 4-4 fancy ripes, fast colors

2.43\frac{1}{2}a 2.50 do. prime do. cargo 3.50 a 3.75 Hog's lard Butter, West dairy

100 lbs.

Turks Island,

RICE.

SALT

New-York, brown lb.

25 4

1.10 a 1.20 1.32½ a 1.40

23 a 24

53 6 6

7 a 73

9 a .10 do. Orange 12.25 a 12.50 do. Common 10.25 a10.50 Cheese, Am. a 6.00 Hams smoked

5.87½a 6.00 7.50 a 8.00 10.00 a10.50 8.50 a

9 a 11

4.683 a 4.75

Georgetown 4.62½ a . German lb.
Baltimore c. mills 4.50 a 4.62½ English, hoop L.
Richmond c. mills 5.62½ a 5.75 Trieste, in boxes

Indian meal 2.50 a 2.68 | Cuba, Mussovadd do. per hhd. 11.75 a 12.00 | Porto Rico |
Wheat, Westernand N. York, per bushel, 95 a 1.00 | Cuba, white do. Southern new 95 a 1.00 | do. brown Rye northern 66 a .67 | Corn north'n & Jersey 48 a . Southern (weight) 47 a .48 Manilla, brown 1.00 | Corn | C

4.56 a 4.621 American
4.50 a 0. Spring
a 0. St. Croix. I

3.50 a 3.62 New-Orleans 2.50 a 2.68 Cubs, Muscovado 11.75 a 12.00 Porto Rico Hayana, white

17 d 20 on the tart the gal.

18.00 a 20.00 of 25.00 a 28.00 a Vitriol, blue DYEWOODS. 8.00 a 19,00 do. winter 55,00 a 28,00 Lard oil PROVISIONS.

12 a 25 do. prime 4,73 do. prime 4,73 Pork, mess bbl. 9,76 ogwood, Cpy. 25.00 FEATHERS.

FLAX.

hio, round and flat 4.81 a .

HEMP.

Aussia, lb.

Fredericksburg

Rve flour

Payment of the Pensylvania Interest .- The State Trea-

An Important Case Decided .- A suit has been pend- American FLOUR & MEAL

Bied. On First day the 26 ultimo, at New York, Phese, wife of Thomas Willis, of Jericho, L. I.

An adjourned meeting of the Windham County Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Howard's Valley, Hamp-ton, on Wednesday, the 12th of February instant, com-It is to be hoped that the friends of the cause will feel

for the advancement of the noble enterprise. into consideration the propriety and expediency of establishing a paper in this county, devoted to the work of reform, which Committee are to report at the above named meeting. Friends, will you not, one and all, be at your post, to hear the report of said Committee, prepared to march right onward with the work, should it be decined practicable.

JAMES B. WHITCOMB, Sec.

KENNETT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

HEMP.

Russia, clean, ton 185.00 a 190.00 [Compowder Manilla 140.00 a 142.50 Hyson skin Southong, Pow March right onward with the work, should it be decined to the work of reform, which Committee are to report at the above named and the second do. water rot 120.00 a 180.00 Hyson skin Southong, Pow March 11 a 12 Block, South A do. East India 140.00 a 142.50 Hyson skin Southong, Pow March 11 a 12 Block, South A do. East India 140.00 a 142.50 Hyson skin Southong, Pow March 11 a 12 Block, South A do. East India 140.00 a 142.50 Hyson skin Southong, Pow March 120.00 a 180.00 a 190.00 a 1

KENNETT ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Kennett Anti Slavery Society, will be held at Kennett meeting house, on 7th day, the HORNS.

Cod mo. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

following forms of petition for signature.

WILLIAM GUNNISON. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. 101 South St. (Bowly's WHARF,)

Am. Sax'y, fleece, lb.
dam. Sax'y, fleece, lb.
do. Polled, superfine

6.00 & 8.50 No. 1 2.00 & 3.00 No. 2

lways, more or less, a share.

made considerable progress.

history, and some other branches embraced in a

common English education; beside which he has

made a tolerable acquaintance with the dead lan-

From the Communitist.

ward Ancketyll, senior priest of and for Naylsey.1

of the priesthood, although in prison for his non-com-

"Ye priests would make people believe, if ye

true vine? Are not the nations rather a wilderness,

than the vineyard or garden of God? Overgrown

Such extracts are worthy to be published as refor-

From the London Punch.

E. W. CAPRON.

mean the Society of Friends.

OLD BOOKS.

Poetrn.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard. KINGE DAVID. HIS LAMENT OVER THE BODIES OF KINGE SAUL OF ISRAEL, AND HIS SONNE JONATHAN. The beautye of the lande is slayne, Howe lowlye are the myghtie layne! Now lette us shedde the brinie teare, And lette us heave the pityinge moane !-

But whyle we strowe the willowe biere For Israel's pryde to lye upon; Oh! lette not Gath the tidynges heare, Oh, tell vt not yn Askalon, Let every waylinge sound of ours Rayse triumph shoutes in heathen boweres!

May raine or dew-droppe never lyghte Upon thy mountaynes, Gilboa! May offerynge-flame ne'er crowne thyne heighte In deepe of nyghte or noon of daye! Where, worsted yn unholie fyghte,

The myghtie flunge hys shielde away; Caste meanlie on the fouled greene, As he had ne'er anounted beene!

From battel-fyelde they turned them ne'er, With bowe unstrunge, or blayde untryde-Pleasant they were yn lyfe and fayre; Nor yette did deathe their loves divide-Theyre nervous armes myghte scathelesse dare To bearde the lyon yn hys pryde; Yette their lyghte limbes made fleeter speede Than eagles, stoopynge o'er the meade.

Ye daughters of the lande, deplore, For Saule the bounteous and the bolde, Whose hynglie hande hath found you store Of crymson geare and clothe of golde; Alack! that hande can give no more, That worthie hearte ys stille and colde; The mightle with the mean are lyinge.

Ah! Jonathan! my brother! lorne And friendlesse I must looke to be !-That hearte whose woe thou ofte hast borne, Is sore and strickene nowe for thee! Younge brydegroom's love on brydal morne, Oh! yt was lyghte to thyne for me; Thy tymelesse lotte I nowe must playne, Even on thyne owne highe places, slayne! How lowlye now the myghtie are!

How still the weapons of the war! SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. NATURE'S GENTLEMAN. BY ELIZA COOK.

Whom do we dub as gentlemen? The knave, the fool, the brute-

If they but own full tithe of gold, and wear a costly suit! The parchment scroll or titled line, the riband at the knee, Can still suffice to ratify and grant such high degree: But nature, with a matchless hand, send forth her nobly born.

And laughs the paltry attributes of wealth and rank to scorn;

She moulds with care a spirit rare, half human, half divine, And cries, exulting, "Who can make, a gentleman like mine?" She may not spend her common skill about the outward

part, But showers beauty, grace, and light, upon the brain and

heart? She may not choose ancestral fame, his pathway to il- more of him.

The sun that sheds the brightest day may rise from mist and gloom. Should fortune pour her welcomed store, and useful gold

He shares it with a bounteous hand and scatters blessings round

abound,

signed, kind.

He turns not from the cheerless home, where sorrow's offsprings dwell; He'll greet the peasant in his hut—the culprit in his cell.

He stays to hear the widow's plaint of deep and mourning love. He seeks to aid her lot below, and prompt her faith above.

The orphan child, the friendless one, the luckless, or the poor, Will never meet his spurning frown, or leave his bolted

door: His kindred circles all mankind, his country all the Simon-Simmons, or what d'ye call him, live ?" globe-

An honest name his jewelled star, and truth his ermine has with my affairs."

He wisely yields his passions up to reason's firm control-His pleasures are of crimeless kind, and never taint the soul.

But will not love the revel scene, or head the brawling pened by vexation. strife He wounds no breast with jeer or jest, yet bears no ho

neved tongue! He's social with the grey-haired one, and merry with the young;

He gravely shares the council speech or joins the rustic game, And shines as nature's gentleman, in every place the

same. No haughty gesture marks his gait, no pompous tone his word.

No studied attitude is seen, no palling nonsense heard; He'll suit his bearing to the hour-laugh, listen, learn, or teach, With joyous freedom in his mirth, and candor in his

speech. each deed; He would not blame another's faith nor have one martyr

bleed; Justice and mercy form his code; he puts his trust in Heaven:

His prayer is, "If the heart mean well, may all else be forgiven !"

gems there are, Each shining in his hallowed sphere as virtue's polar star. Though human hearts too oft are found all gross, corrupt,

and dark, Yet, yet some bosoms breathe and burn; lit by Promethean spark,

There are some spirits nobly just, unwarped by pelf or pride,

Great in the calm, but greater still when dashed by adverse tide .-

They hold the rank no king can give, no station can disgrace. place.

From Blackwood, for November

SONNET TO CLARKSON. PATRIOT for England's conscience | Champion keen .Of man's one holy birthright! dear grey head, Laureled with blessings !- Hath my country bred Lips, to her shame, in unregenerate spleen Profaning heaven's own air with words unclear Against thy sacred name?—Th' august pure Dead In calm of glory sleep :- like them serene, In virtue firmlier mailed than they with dust. Wait. Clarkson, on our sorrow-trodden sphere,

Until her climes wast promise to thine ear, How each thy proud renown will have in trust: Then called, at the life-judging Throne appear On the right hand, avouched Loving and Just.

Miscellany.

From the New-York Evangelist. IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION-A SKETCH.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It may be gratifying to those who desire to think excluded from his own. It had been his pride to the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The well of human nature, to know that the leading inthink that his indulgence and liberality made a situacidents of the subjoined sketch are literal matters of a tion of dependence on him preferable even to liberate the gratifying to those who desire to think excluded from his own. It had been his pride to the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The a large and never-failing stream, with sixty feet fall, with excluded from his own. It had been his pride to the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The a saw-mill in operation. The whole, or a part will be cidents of the subjoined sketch are literal matters of the whole only \$12,000.

A farm of 750 acres of the best quality of land in French and the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The a large and never-failing stream, with sixty feet fall, with the black eyes begged him to look at Pon-boasting, both of themselves and their country, in the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The a large and never-failing stream, with sixty feet fall, with the black eyes begged him to look at Pon-boasting, both of themselves and their country, in the principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges brought against our friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges are friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges are friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges are friends ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges ladies, entered into conversation with them. The principal charges are friends ladies, e fact, occurring in the city of Cincinnati, which have ty. come within the scope of the writer's personal

"Has my man Sam, come in yet?" he inquired. The polished yellow gentleman, to whom this was addressed, answered with a polite, but somewhat sinister smirk, that nothing had been seen of him ways been good to you; and has not my father alsince early that morning.
"Lazy dog! full three hours since I sent him off

to B street, and I have seen nothing of him

The yellow gentleman remarked with consolatory politeness, that "he hoped Sam had not run away," adding, with an ill-concealed grin, that "them boys was mighty apt to show the clean heel when they ome into a free State."

"Oh, no; I'm quite easy as to that," returned the young gentleman; "I'll risk Sam's ever being willing to part from me. I brought him because I was sure of him.' "Don't you be too sure," remarked a gentleman

from behind, who had been listening to the conversation. "There are plenty of mischief-making busybodies on the trail of every Southern gentleman, to interfere with his family matters, and decoy off his "Did'n't I see Sam talking at the corner with the

Quaker Simmons?" said another servant, who meanwhile had entered. "Talking with Simmons, was be !" remarked the

may as well be quiet; you'll not see your fellow and industrious, and then, if everyou get into distress, again in a hurry.

people's affairs?" You had better have asked those questions a few days ago, and then you would have kept a closer eye

with an air of provoking satisfaction, he thundered at him. "You rascal, you understand this matter; I see it in your eyes." that I have the same good feeling towards you that you in your eyes.'

hings out of the corners of their eyes.

now," he resumed, "have you heard Sam say anything about it? Come, be reasonable," he added, in a milder tone, "you shall find your account in it."

Thus adjured, the waiter protested he would be happy to give the gentleman any satisfaction in his and believe me your affectionate young master and friend.

ALFRED B. ower. The fact was, Sam had been pretty full of actions lately, and had been to see Simmons, and in short, he should not wonder if he never saw any this young man, are commonly to be found either in

And as hour after hour passed, the whole day, the But when we see such found even among those who whole night, and no Sam was forthcoming, the truth are born and bred slaveholders, we cannot but feel of the surmise became increasingly evident. Our that there is encouragement for a fair, and mild, and young hero. Mr. Affred B.—, was a good deal provided, and strange as the fact may seem, a good deal great error of controversy is, that it is ever ready to the ological works of Drs. Dwight, Dick, &c. and a reconciliation of the animals may be effected at a rec his slaves!" Yes, brother; why not? A warm- tem, as a system, perhaps concentrates more wrong bearted man will love his dog, his horse, even to than any other now existing, and yet those who live The treasure sent, is rightly spent, and serves the end de- grieving bitterly for their loss, and why not credit under and in it may be, as we see, enlightened, genthe fact that such a one may love the human crea- erous, and amenable to reason. If the system alone When held by nature's gentlemen, the good, the just, the ture whom accursed custom has placed on the same is attacked, such minds will be the first to perceive level. The fact was, Alfred B did love this its evils and to turn against it; but if the system be young man; he had been appropriated to him in attacked through individuals, self-lowe, wounded back." They say, "they are things of the past, let how many duels have taken place, in which the honor, childhood; and Alfred had always redressed his griepride, and a thousand natural feelings, will be at once them go," &c. But I am disposed to think that and purchased for him with liberal hand, indulgences it as the moral of our story, that a man who has had although written many years ago. And in no place

ship and want, they had never come near him.
"The poor, silly, ungrateful puppy!" soliloquized be, "what can he do with himself?" Confound that Quaker, and all his meddlesome tribe-been at him with their bloody-bone stories, I supposeknows better—the scamp—Halloa, there,"he called to one of the waiters, "where does this Simpkins—

" His shop is No. 5, on G. street. "Well, I'll go at him, and see what business he

The Quaker was sitting at the door of his shop. approach in ireful feeling.

'Yes, friend; what dost thou wish?"

House ?"

ect or pacific, all which our Quaker received with cation intended him. * * lon't be particular, scold as hard as you like." The to themselves the right of deciding upon the maningularity of this expression struck the young man, ners of a whole nation. But let us ask, on what and as his wrath became gradually spent, he could grounds they claim this exclusive censorship? We He worships God with inward zeal, and serves him in hardly help laughing at the tranquillity of his oppo- have, I admit, set up for ourselves a standard of renent; and he gradually changed his tone for one of finement and savoir faire very different from anything Sir, thus to incommode a stranger, and one who but does it, therefore, follow that we must be right; never injured you at all?"

Quaker. me, and I helped him, as I would any other poor fel- which we are so proud?

Though few of such may gem the earth, yet such rare story of the whole of you. I tell you there is not a man of the United States when in his own country. free negro in your city so well off as my Sam is, and Whatever is original and natural carries with it a another? And what flocks have you fed? (not us, always has been, and he'll find it out before long." another man; thy establishment may fall into debt, as well as another man's; and thy Sam may be sold becomes ridiculous. The manners of the Amerias well as another man's; and thy Sam may be sold becomes ridiculous. The manners of the Ameriby the Sheriff for debt, or change hands in dividing cans in general, however, are not bad; and it can more like the hands of Esau than Jacob, or a flock he estate, and so, though he was bred easily, and only be alleged against them that they have no well cared for, he may come to be a field hand, un- artificial manners at all. This, in our estimation,

"Well, look you, by our laws in Ohio, thy Sam judge impartially. That the ridicule is returned by is now a free man; as free as I or thou; he hath a the Americans, and with interest, and often with as strong back, good hands, good courage, can earn his much legitimate food for its exercise, there is no Nature puts forth her gentleman, and monarchs must give ten or twelve dollars a month-or do better; now doubt. The manners and habits of the English, diftaking all things into account, if thee were in his fering so essentially from their own, are not likely place, what would thee do-would thee go back a to escape with impunity; and whilst the members slave, or try thy luck as a free man?"

> ed, beaten, or abused him-that would have been un- rile way? They are on different sides of the wide worthy of thee; thou hast shown him special kind-ness, and, in return, he has given thee faithful service for fifteen or twenty years; all his time, all h

s fair," said the Quaker.

you want to leave me." "Yes, master."

"Why, what's the matter, Sam? haven't I always been good to you?"

Oh, yes, master; very good." " Have you not always had good food, good clothes, and lived easy?" 'Yes, master.'

And nobody has ever abused you?" No, master. "Well, then, why do you wish to leave me?"

"Oh, massa, I want to be a free man." "Why, Sam; ain't you well enough off, now?" "Oh, massa may die; then nobody knows who get me; some dreadful folks, you know, master might get me, as they did Jim Sanford, and nobod o take my part. No, master. I rather be free man.

Alfred turned to the window, and thought a few moments, and then said, turning about, "Well, Sam I believe you are right. I think, on the whole, I'd like best to be a free man myself, and I must not onder that you do. So, for ought I see, you mus go; but then, Sam, there's your wife and child." Sam's countenance fell.

Never mind, Sam, I will send them up to you." last speaker, with irritation; "that raseal Simmons does nothing else, I believe, but tote away gentle-men's servants. Well, if Simmons has gothim, you have no master to look after you; be steady, sober,

gain in a hurry."
send word to me, and I'll help you." Lest any accuse
"And who the deuce is this Simmons?" said our
us of over-coloring our story, we will close it by extract-Lest any accuse young gentleman, who, though evidently of a good ing a passage or two from the letter which the gennatured mould, was now beginning to wax wroth; erous young man the next day left in the hands of the reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and what business has he to interfere with other Quaker, for his emancipated servant. We can assure our readers that we copy from the original doc-

DEAR SAM :- I am just on the eve of my departure for on your fellow; a meddlesome, canting, Quaker ras-pittsburg; I may not see you again for a long time, pos-al, that all these black hounds run to, to be helped sibly never, and I leave this letter with your friends nto Canada, and nobody knows where all.". Messrs. A. and B. for you, and herewith bid you an af-The young gentleman jerked out his watch with fectionate farewell. Let me give you some advice, which nereasing energy, and then walking fiercely up to is, now that you are a free man, in a free State, be obehe colored waiter, who was setting the dinner table dient as you were when a slave, perform all the duties These he copied upon his shop door with coal, and been the indiscretion of Ponto, nothing could have Our gentleman of color bowed, and with an air of mischievous intelligence, protested that he never interfered with other gentlemen's matters, while sundant want a friend, call or write to me, and I will be that friend. Should you be sick, and not able to work, and want money to a small amount at different times, lry of his brethren in office, looked unutterable write to me, and I will always let you have it. I have things out of the corners of their eyes.

"There is some cursed plot hatched up among you," said the young man. "You have talked Sam into it; I know he never would have thought of leaving me unless he was put up to it. Tell me ALERED B

That dispositions as ingenuous and noble as that of slave States or free, is more than we dare to assert im!" says some scornful zealot; "a slaveholder love assail persons rather than principles. The slave sys- others, pertaining to a ministerial course. young man; he had been appropriated to him in attacked through individuals, self-love, wounded back," to which his comrades were strangers. He had the misfortune to be born and bred a slaveholder, may do we find more stern adherence to principle than is taken pride to dress him smartly, and as for hardthe most disinterested regard to the welfare of his
now embraces about as large an amount of bigotry,
There never was so miserable a mount change as wh

From the London Athenseum. AMERICAN MANNERS. AND BRITISH CRITICS.

BY MRS. HOUSTOUN. It struck me, however, that the manners of the pliance with the requirements of the bloody church ing it. In such a society as exists in America, all which pervades most of the letter, although much of with a round, rosy, good-humored face, so expressive of placidity and satisfaction, that it was difficult to dard of good breeding where so many causes concur sitters. render the grades of society forever fluctuating. "Is your name Simmons?" demanded Alfred, in Much, therefore, is left to the intuitive tact and na- could, that ye watch for their souls; but why then ed with a bullet, might not have been settled by a will be made when a pupil comes for several years. The He may be thrown among the gay and reckless sons of life, a voice whose natural urbanity was somewhat shar- tural good sense of each individual; but the peculiar are ye concerned about their corn, and hay, and other magget race! Yours, truly, ensitiveness of the Americans renders them perhaps things? Ye watch when the corn is ripe, and grass ill qualified to manage these delicate matters well. cut; and when the cows do calve, and the sheep "I wish to inquire whether you have seen any- This is particularly to be remarked when they are yean, &c. And how many hens and geese people do thing of my colored fellow, Sam; a man of twenty- brought in contact with foreigners. The American keep; how many eggs they have, &c. These are ed for the field, in case of the worst. five, or thereabouts, lodging at the Pearl street who, in his own country, and towards his own the things you watch and wait for, more than for people, is courteous and polite-neither vainglo-souls, and like Eli's sons, would take it by force, or "I rather suspect that I have," said the Quaker, "ious, nor apt to take offence—becomes, in Europe, or among Europeans, (from this very want of very with himself.

"And is it true, Sir, that you have encouraged and "And is it true, Sir, that you have encouraged and because of extension of tithese rules of which he greatly you will bite them.

"The Dean of Derry, For a case fine calicoes. Also, 2 cases fine calicoes. Al assisted him in his efforts to get out of my service?" ing those rules of etiquette, of which he greatly you will bite them.
"Such, truly, is the fact, my friend." overrates the importance; and, fearful of not being "But you may sa overrates the importance; and, fearful of not being Losing patience at this provoking equanimity, our enough considered, and aiming at achieving a trivial own charge? He that planteth a vineyard, may eat sation on the subject, the Dean observed, or, if you oung friend poured forth his sentiments with no and unworthy importance, he ceases to be the mannconsiderable energy, and in terms not the most se- ly, independent character for which Nature and edu- eat of the milk of that flock;' all which we grant, prove. "I differ with you, Sir; a man may imhat placid, full-orbed tranquillity of countenance, too apt to assert, as an undeniable fact, that " the which seemed to say, "Pray, Sir, relieve your mind; Americans, are ungentlemanlike," thus arrogating

"What motive could induce, you, we are likely to meet with in the United States; or that, allowing that our habits are more refined, "I am sorry thou art incommoded," rejoined the there are not advantages in their democratic state Thy servant, as thee calls him, came to of society which more than counterbalance those of yards have you planted? and where are they or their that he did not know what ailed him. elped him, as I would any other poor fel-which we are so proud? * * Originality fruits? Are your hearers grafted or planted into the * Originality fruits? Are your hearers grafted or planted into the and absence of affectation are the essential character-"Poor fellow!" said Alfred, angrily; "that's the listics of American manners; I speak of the gentlecertain respectability; but directly this is lost, indiffer- for we are none of your flock, and so by your own "But tell me, friend, thou mayest die, as well as entimitations take its place, and the imitative Ameder hard masters, starved, beaten, overworked—such is a grievous fault; and it must be admitted that things do happen sometimes, do they not?" ings do happen sometimes, do they not?" infinite pleasure is taken by our countrymen in Sometimes, perhaps, they do," replied the young turning into ridicule the peculiarities of a people of whose real excellences they are too prejudiced to of our aristocratic community are laughing contemp-

MY DEAR BROWN.—Let me see you immediately, A matter upon which depends the good name, the Alfred said nothing is reply to this, only after a tuously at the want of courtly breeding displayed by honor, the all that makes this world tolerable, re- Pogram," said Miss Codger, "by a Hominy, indeed, SLOCOME HOWLAND, Sherwood Corners, Cayuga ed. N Alfred said nothing in reply to this, only after a tuously at the want of courtly breeding displayed by while he murmured half to himself, "I thought the Americans, the latter are still less lenient to our quires that I should instantly consult you. I will, a thrilling moment is it in its impressiveness on however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them devotion to trivial etiquette, and what they consider however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider however, in as few words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider how words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider how words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why we call them the consider how words as possible, inform you what we call our feelings. But why impressed they are or if imp "Thee talks of gratitude," said the Quaker, "now our servile adulation of rank and station. After all, of my present position. When you know it, I feel so, or why impressed they how does that account stand? Thou hast fed, and what can be the motives which induce two great nature. So, or why impressed they are, or if there really is, oh the what can be the motives which induce two great nature. The work of the control of th clothed, and protected this man; thou hast not starv- tions to be constantly attacking each other in this pue- your promptest assistance.

matory articles of the age.

vice for fifteen or twenty years; all his time, all his ti

evening, if thee wish it. I know thee will do what nion. This work is then sent across the Atlantic, as [wished some of the praise to be shared by Ponto's] a faithful picture of the habits and national charac-master. I am not a vain man, Brown, I should de-It were difficult to define the thoughts of the very pleasurable emotion, as he returned to his lodgings. Naturally generous and humane, he had never dreamed that he had rendered injustice to the human beings he claimed as his own. Injustice and oppression he had sometimes seen with detestation in other establishments; but it had been his pride that they were cule is harder to bear than abuse? * * One of him so, came up to the carriage, and knowing the ladies, entered into conversation with them. The It were difficult to define the thoughts of the teristics of a great nation. Upon this, there follows spise myself if I were; but I nevertheless felt a

an offensive and indiscriminate manner. If we were however, scarcely deigned to bestow a glance or The dark picture of possible reverses which the not endowed with a considerable share of pride our- the magnificent fellow, and what is more, leaning his knowledge—the incidents have merely been clothed slave system hangs over the lot of the most favored selves, we should not complain so much when we arm upon the phaeton door, he absolutely, and in a ding stock and farming utensils, for \$25,000. in a dramatic form, to present them more vividly to slaves, never occurred to him. Accordingly, at six meet with it in others; for that which renders the most marked way, turned his back upon the dog, as o'clock that evening, a light tap at the door of Mr. vanity of others so insupportable, is that it wounds our I am now convinced, to pass a slight upon his massimated way, turned his back upon the dog, as 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, wants, or 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, wants, or 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, wants, or 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, wants, or 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, wants, or 3,000 acres of valuable land in Luzerne Co. Pennsylvania, with improvements, water-power, water-power, water-power, and hanging own. The Americans are proud, and justly so, of ter. You know I am not a passionate man, Brown; In one of the hotel parlors of our Queen city, a B.'s parlor door, announced the Quaker, and hanging own. The Americans are proud, and justly so, of ter. You know I am not a passionate man, Brown; A large portion of the Town of Mount Carmel, Wayoung gentleman, apparently in no very easy frame back behind him, the reluctant Sam, who, with all their self-earned freedom, of the liberal constitution certainly not; nevertheless, I felt I had attained bask Co. Illinois, with extensive tracts of land in the viof mind, was pacing up and down the room, looking his newly-acquired love of liberty, felt almost as if of their country, and of the place in the scale of na- what you are continually preaching to me, some con-

> their country's cause, by their habits of exaggera- here. tion and self-praise. There is a want of quiet and genuine dignity about the American's sense of freedom and equality. If he feels that the advantages domaine dignity. If he feels that the advantages he thus enjoys are great, let him value them in silence, and let their fruits be seen. The Americans, water flew from him as from a well-twisted mop.
>
> At length, Ponto came ashore, landing where the gentleman stood, with his back to the water. On coming to land, Ponto—with the natural movement of a dog—gave himself a vigorous shake, and the lence, and let their fruits be seen. The Americans, water flew from him as from a well-twisted mop. nowever, would not be half so boastful, did they Of course, much of it went upon the gentleman; the situated in Hampshire Co. Virginia, at \$2 an acre. feel that they were correctly judged, and rightly ladies laughed at the dilemma. My gentleman, ppreciated by us. That they will be so in time, I however, in a burst of passion, flung out his foot at \$1 an acre. have little doubt; but time must elapse before either Ponto, and wholly forgetful of the ladies' presence, party will be softened. It is a good, genuine bro- cried, "D-n the dog."

> therly hatred—the strongest of any when it once Now, Brown, you know that I am not a hasty man, under any circumstances whatever, to damn my dog. Besides, in addition to the offensive word, ANOTHER LEARNED BLACKSMITH.
>
> The New Orleans Protestant gives the following the restricting account of the successful efforts of a laye to educate himself. We learn from another ource that Ellis is now studying Hebrew, and has there was a violence attempted upon the person lave to educate himself. We learn from another directed violence of the action, being almost flung ource that Ellis is now studying Hebrew, and has over,-that has nothing to do with it; I feel that I-I, Hector Montgomery, was attempted to be kicked In the State of Alabama (Greene county, we think), through Ponto; and that when he damned the dog, Mills, Houses, Town-Lots, &c. in the different County, we think) lives a colored man by the name of Ellis, who has he most certainly meant the damn to reach the mastites of the States of New-York and New Jersey, and in a wife and several children. He is a blacksmith ter.

by trade, and has worked at this business for many Under these circumstances, my dear Brown, noyears in the shop of his master. He is believed thing remains for me but to call out the offender, to be a man of sincere piety, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, under the pastoral charge of ety requires it: for how, how, I ask, could I ever Rev. Fields Bradshaw. What is particularly notice-able in his case is the state of his education; and, for wiped out in blood?

a man who has been all his life a slave, and hard at work, and inherited only ignorance, we consider ly, that no time may be lost. My honor festers with it quite extraordinary. He is well acquainted with the delay.

Yours, my dear Brown, ever truly, HECTOR MONTGOMERY.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE. guages, Latin and Greek. He has accomplished this mostly without the aid of teachers, and he learned his alphabet without even a book. His plan was a feel, and have, I think, arranged all matters action which we invite the attention of those who wish to ed his alphabet without even a book. His plan was, at cording to the very nicest sense of honor. Mr. Green first, to get his young masters, on their return from would not allow himself to be in fault, inasmuch as school at evening, to make for him the different let- Ponto was the first offender. Hereupon, animated ters of the alphabet, and tell him their names. by your spirit, I urged that whatever might have continued the process until he had well learned justified a damn and a kick. Such words and acts the first elements of reading and writing. They then brought him the spelling book, and other elementary books, by means of which he began to wend that we might settle the matter immediately. his way up the hill of science. We understand that Green instantly complied with my desire; and in a of the Union. in some of the higher branches he has had the aid word, the meeting is to take place in Copenhagen Hams, superior to Westphalias.

of others, and that now he is pursuing his studies Fields, to morrow morning.
under a competent teacher. He still works at the We have arranged the matter after this fashion. anvil, as he has done through his whole course, Mr. Green has in his possession a remarkably fine during the day, and studies at night. What first bull-dog, by name, Fury. Now, as Ponto was really prompted him to make the effort to obtain an edu- the offending party, and I could in no way bring M ation, we do not know. His success, under the dis- Green himself to meet the dog, it is decided that he couraging circumstances of his situation, is truly reshall appear in the person of Fury to fight his anta markable. All who know him testify that he is a gonist. True it is, that Fury is in weight here gonist. True it is, that Fury is in weight, bree man of uncommon native energy of mind, as his pre-sent attainments prove. His age is about forty-five. hardly escape with his life. These odds are, how o the synods of Alabama and Mississippi, and they ointly propose to purchase him and his family, and can hit the stope out of a cherry at twenty yards. send him to the Western coast of Africa as a mis- He has heard of this prowess, and therefore is con sionary. They have ascertained that his master tent to be represented by his dog. will part with him for \$250. This sum is equally The meeting is to come off at five, to-morrow

divided between the two synods, and they are now morning, in Copenhagen Fields. Mr. Green's friend making efforts to raise it. In the meantime Ellis and myself have agreed, that whichever dog shall be morning, in Copenhagen Fields. Mr. Green's friend theological works of Drs. Dwight, Dick, &c. and a reconciliation of the animals may be effected at a very small expense, at the first dog's-meat shen. I trust, my dear friend, that you will acknowledge I know some reformers are for transcending all the practice general. If fighting be really necessabooks that have been written, for the fear of "going I ven terriers and turn-spits.

As for washing out stains in blood, I for one know There never was so miserable a mountebank as what alks of washing wrongs out with blood, in the same I have just been reading a letter written by John way that a jackpudding at a fair vends powder of po Whiting, dated 29th of the 9th mo. 1680, to "Ed- to take out every household blot and stain; Both hese creatures are imposters-with this difference In this letter I find some of the boldest denunciations hat one is a zany with a death's-head.

us leave what is called "gentlemanly satisfaction" onsists in finding one's own place in society and keep- will serve to show the style, the plain common sense very high folks might settle their disputes with a sable to education, which should aim at the harmon quarrels satisfactorily worked out by cocks and terri-Indeed, how many a feud that has tragically end- instruction and board; from which a suitable deduction

JAMES BROWN.

P. S. I shall send to-morrow morning, at half-pas our, for Ponto. Let him be well washed and comb

Ceynols. Brilliant, yet easy, but good-humor was curry curry-stick; in the midst of which, in a conver-"But you may say, 'who goeth a warfare at his of the fruit thereof; and he that feedeth a flock may will, asserted, that after forty-five a man did not im that they who plant a vineyard, or feed a flock, may prove; and you yourself may have great room for eat of the fruit thereof. But what is this to you? improvement." The Dean was confounded, and for What warfare do you go, save from one parish or benilihe instant silent. The others forced another subject fice to another? (that is, from the lesser to the great- but it went as such subjects must, heavily. er,) which you love so well that you will never go Dean recovering-" On reflection, I see no cause to far from it if you can help it. The Jews, Turks, alter my opinion, except I was to call it improve and Indians, may do what they will for you, who ment for a man to grow, (which I allow he may, love your ease too well to go far from home to convert positive, rude, and insolent, and save arguments by hem, except there was a better slipend settled, brutality." The other grouned an intention to reply Yea, I say, what is your warfare? What are your but a second, and more successful effort of the com weapons? Who is your captain? And what do ye pany to change the discourse, succeeded. He has war against? Answer these things. And what vine-since confessed his bad behaviour, telling Mrs. Thrale be directed to J. Miller McKim, No. 31 North Fifth st. [Burke's Correspondence.

with briars and thorns, scratching and tearing one Captain Pidding's Olio, we find a copy of a circular, CYRUS M. BURLEIGH, Plainfield, Ct. inviting the late Dr. Morrison to a wedding as follows: "To the Great Head of Literature, Venerable Firstborn, at his table of study. On the 8th day of rule, you are not to eat of our milk, but of the flock you gather or feed.) And where is the lamb's nathe present moon your younger brother is to be J. MILLER M'KIM, married. On the 7th, having cleansed his cups, he AMARANCY PAINE, Providence, R. I. will pour out wine; on which day he will presume Loren Whiting, New Marlborough, Mass. of goats than sheep? and more like wolves and lio draw to his lowly abode the carriage of his friend. W. C. Bross, Rochester, N. Y. ons than lambs? rending and devouring one ano-With him he will enjoy the pleasures of conversa-tion, and receive from him instructions for the wellregulating of the feast. To this he solicits the bril- PLINK SEXTON, Palmyra, liant presence of his elder brother; and the eleva- J. C. HATHAWAY, Farmington, OntarioCo. N. Y. ion to which the influence of his glory will assist WM. T. CRITTENDEN, Rushville, him to fise, who can conceive?—From Ho Kow, born Thomas McClintock, Waterloo, N. Y. From the London Punch.

in the evening, and who, bowing to the ground, sends this delicious and soothing letter.

Taoa, HIS SERVICES IN A DUEL.

Kwang, 1st day, 7th moon, 16th year, 1836."

THOMAS MCCLINTOCK, Waterloo, N. Y. Morris Earle, Penn Yan, Yates Co. N. Y. R. D. H. YEEKEEV, Rushville, N. Y.

gasping one! a Pogram or a Hominy, or any active J. C. MERRITT, Bethpage, L. I. This evening, taking a quiet stroll by the Serpen- principle, to which we give those titles, is a topic JESSE HOLMES, New Lisbon, Columbiana Co. Ohio. thoughtful, but made no reply.

"Sir," said he, at last, "I will take no unfair advantage of you; I wish to get my servant once more; can I do so?"

"Certainly. I will bring him to thy lodgings this "The super's fellow attracted much attention; some ladies—among them two very lovely girls—stopped then, outlaughs the stern philosopher, and saith to ladies—among them two very lovely girls—stopped then, outlaughs the stern philosopher, and saith to ladies—among them two very lovely girls—stopped then, outlaughs the stern philosopher, and saith to the States, sees absolutely nothing of good American in a carriage to watch and admire Ponto. They the Grotesque, 'What, bo! arrest for me that Agencially in the strength of the States, sees absolutely nothing of good American in a carriage to watch and admire Ponto. They can I do so?"

"Certainly. I will bring him to thy lodgings this "Martin Chuzzlewit."

"MILIAM CRAFT, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

"Capt. Alexander H. Robinson, Nantucket, Mass. called him all kinds of pretty names, and one of the girls, I was inclined to think, looked as though she "Martin Chuzzlewit."

"MILIAM CRAFT, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

"Alexander H. Robinson, Nantucket, Mass. called him all kinds of pretty names, and one of the girls, I was inclined to think, looked as though she "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Associated Agency.

Central Office, 20 Wall Street, (basement,) New-York.

A farm of 750 acres of the best quality of land in Frederick Co. Virginia, 40 miles from Washington City, in a high state of cultivation, with superior buildings, inclu-

cinity, including two villages, with Houses, Lots, Ferries alternately at his watch and out of the window, as if expecting somebody. At last, he range the bell violently, and a hotel servant soon appeared.

"Has my man Sam, come in yet?" he inquired.

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"Has my

on the River Mississippi, with several thousand acres of

20,000 acres of excellent farming land, very favorably 40,000 acres of choice selected land in Michigan, at 2.500 acres of land in West Tennessee, Perry Co. will

be sold, a great bargain. 60,000 acres, in Fentriss Co. Tennessee, in tracts varytakes root, because, in fraternal feuds, jealousy has man—no, I think not; nevertheless, I can suffer no ing from 1,000 to 5,000 acres each, of good farming land, always, more or less, a share.

214,000 acres in Washington, Green, Cock, Sevier,

ed to the settlement of industrial Associations. Also, for sale in this office, a great variety of Farms,

arket prices, and with warranted title Having 26 Branch offices in the West, 9 in New England, and 4 in Europe, our Associated Agency offers the greatest facilities to persons wishing to buy, sell, or exchange Real Estate. All such are invited to comand our services.

A principal object of the Association is, to put in practical operation a plan, by which persons wishing to purchase Real Estate of any description, may, with the least possible delay, trouble, or expense, be informed where they can find property for sale, adapted to their circumstances and wants; and by which the seller and the buyer may be brought together, to make such transions as may be mutually beneficial.

archase Real Estate of any description, or in any part of the country.
We also conduct an Agency for non-resident proprie-

rs of Western Lands. Agency for procuring and for selling Patents in the Inited States and in Europe.

Agency for receiving orders for Arnold's Superior leythe Sharpening Rifles, Price in New-York, \$6 a groce. Agency for effecting insurance against fire in all parts

Agency for sale of the Recipe for the genuine Berlin Agency for procuring Loans on Bond and Mortgage. BUFFUM & Co. Basement Office, 20 Wall Street.

November 28, 1844 .-- tf. Graham House, New Arrangement.

ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public, that he has enlarged his Boarding Establishment, known as the GRAHAM HOUSE, 63 BARCLAY STREET, y adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to

commodate transient or permanent Boarders on the nost favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desirng a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of Alcohol and Tobacco, are inv ted to patronize this house. The getable system will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer a mixed diet. Croton ower and warm baths free. ROSWELL GOSS. October 17. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Second Boition.) you are admitted in the higher walls of the world, that you will exert yourself to the utmost, to make the practice general. If fighting her the transfer of the world the practice general. If fighting her the transfer of the world the practice general. If fighting her the transfer of the world the practice general. If fighting her the world the practice general the world the world the practice general the world t also, all the capital offenses in every State in the Union ry, why not fight vicariously. I should like to know and a speech from O'Connell on the subject. Also, seare drawn from history and observation, and the entire vances, fought his battles, got him out of scrapes, enlisted for its preservation. We therefore subjoin there are many much in advance of the present age, equally well vindicated if the antagonists had been scripture ground has been examined. The work is emellished with a fine engraving. Price, 62 1-2 cents.

Education and Industry!

superstition, violence, and hypocrisy, as any other. I is called Wordly Honor! It is this quacksalver that THE Northampton Association of Education and Industry have appropriated a suitable tenement for the accommodation of 15 or 20 boarding papils. They will be members of a family, under the care of the 1)jector of Education, assisted by his wife, and other teachers, and will be subject to the same treatment and reguations as pupils who are members of the association. If men must fight, let them fight by deputy. Let The name of the association indicates the idea of culture, towards the realization of which our efforts will be di-Americans were deficient in that real dignity which and State laws of England. The following extract to be worked out for us by the lower animals. Your rected. Systematic, habitual industry is deemed indispenouple of lions; whilst the vulgar might have their development of the physical, intellectual, moral, and regious tendencies in active, practical life. We shall consider \$100 a year as an equivalent for

> year will commence on the 1st of May, next, and will ave no fixed and entire vacation. Pupils will be 1cceived for a year at any time.
> O. MACK, Director of Education.

BROUGHTON MEADOWS, Northampton, April 14, 1844.

Northwest corner Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 8th, mo. 17th 1843. PHILADELPHIA ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE. No. 31, North Fifth street. The National Anti-Slavery Standard, will be issued gularly from this office, on Thursday of every week.

TERMS—the same as in New-York; i.e. \$2,00 a year paid in advance; \$2,50 if not paid within six months. \$10,00, in advance, will pay for six copies for one ear, sent to one address; and \$30,00 will pay for iwen-A full assortment of anti-slavery publications is kept constantly on hand. Also, a handsome variety of mis-cellaneous books, and useful and fancy stationery.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

CHINESE INVITATION TO A MARRIAGE FEAST.—In

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Massillon, Ohio. American Eloquence .- "To be presented to a SETH WHITMORE, Dixon's Ferry, Lee Co. II.